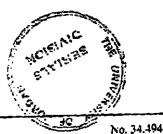
Herald Exibune.

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Paris. Tuesday, January 25, 1994



As Algeria Militants Gain, Authority Retreats and Crumbles

By Chris Hedges New York Times Service

ALGIERS — The armed Islamic insurgency that has been fighting for two years is swiftly gaining ground against a military-backed government whose authority seems to be deteriorating daily.

Many of the army generals who rule Algeria, along with their supporters, have retreated to tightly guarded seaside compounds outside Algiers. To travel to and from offices and meetings, they often use helicopters.

Twenty-six foreigners have been shot and killed in the last four months, spurring an exodus of workers and diplo-mats. Police officers and troops withdraw at dask from many villages and city sluns where the militants enjoy wide support. The nightly curiew is punctuated with gunfire.

Hundreds, perhaps as many as 8,000 young men, have deserted from the army this year, diplomats say. Many have

By Paul F. Horvitz

on Monday selected the No. 2 official at the

Pentagon, William J. Perry, as his latest nominee for secretary of defense.

Mr. Perry, currently the deputy secretary of defense, has maintained close ties with the

California weapons industry and high-technol-

ogy laboratories and is considered one of the

fathers of the radar-evading "Stealth" aircraft

The 66-year-old former engineering and mathematics professor is reportedly well-liked at the Pentagon and by key members of Con-

gress but has so far maintained a low public

Though he passed Senate muster for the deputy's job, Mr. Perry would be required to undergo a second confirmation hearing.

In announcing the nomination, Mr. Clinton said Mr. Perry had "demonstrated leadership,

integrity and mastery in his field." He praised

his nominee as having "the right skills in man-agement" and "the right vision for the job." Mr. Perry said he would continue to press for

a reformed Pentagon system of buying new weapons and equipment "at affordable prices"

and promised to continue the policy directions

Despite reports to the contrary, Mr. Perry said he "did not have to be persuaded to take

Among those praising the nomination was

set out by his predecessor.

this job.

echnology.

onal Result Tribune WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton

Clinton Picks Aspin's No. 2

As New Pentagon Nominee

where Islamic militants are forming a formidable army. In response to the killing of Algerian officials and mem-bers of the security forces, paramilitary death squads have responded with fatal attacks on those suspected of being militants, say Western diplomats and human rights offi-

the state of the s

Foreign embassies, including the U.S. Embassy, have

Algeria reportedly is now sponsoring paramilitary death squads to deal with suspected Muslim militants. Page 5.

reduced their staffs, warned their citizens to leave and relocated remaining diplomats to secure compounds. One Western embassy requires bulletproof vests for its diplomats, who like all foreigners working in Algeria have been threatened with death by the militants if a deadline of Nov. 30 for leaving is not met.

The French, once the junta's strongest backers, have begun to distance themselves from the faltering govern- dressing for continued military rule.

"The biggest risk now is a convergence of the social and political problems," a European diplomat said. "If there is unrest on the streets because of the growing food shortages the troops may not want to shoot. At that point things would unravel. I could then see an alliance between jumor officers and Islamic leaders that would lead to an Islamic

Algeria felt the power of Muslim militancy in 1991 when the Islamic Salvation Front defeated the governing party in the first round of voting in parliamentary elections. Rather than allow the Islamic party to form a government, the military removed President Chadli Bendjedid in January 1992 and canceled the elections.

The generals later named a five-man committee to rule the country. Although a national conference to choose a

The creation of an Islamic state in Algeria could force 500,000 Algerians to flee to France, European diplomats Outlawed in 1992, Islamic groups in Algeria began an

armed insurrection, ambushing police and government offi-cials. In the last two years, the campaign has killed 2,000 people. But Islamic leaders say they have lost control of the insurrection as new groups, such as the Islamic Armed Movement and the Armed Islamic Group, have emerged to supplant the traditional leadership of the Islamic Front.
The only tactic that might salvage some form of the widely unpopular military-run government is a dialogue

between the generals and the Islamic Salvation Front, say many critics of the government. But with the generals and the militants showing little willingness to compromise, the

See ALGERIA, Page 5

U.S. Rebuffs French Plea For Action On Bosnia

Christopher Rules Out Use of Ground Troops To Impose Settlement

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service
PARIS — The United States on Monday rehuffed a French appeal to join with European states in taking bolder action to impose a peace settlement on the warring parties in Bosnia-

Herzegovina. Warning that the Balkan civil war was approaching a dangerous threshold. French leaders, in talks with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, urged the United States to exert new pressure on all parties to reach a diplomat-

ic solution as soon as possible. In the absence of an agreement, they said the United States should be ready to take more assertive military action in cooperation with the European allies to compel Bosnia's Serbs. Croats and Muslims to accept a lasting truce

and the ethnic partition of their country.

But Mr. Christopher rejected the French plea and insisted that the United States would continue to remain aloof from Western Europe's gravest security crisis. He told his hosts that the United States would not back any effort to impose an accord and had no intention of expanding its involvement.

Speaking after talks with Foreign Minister Alain Juppe, Mr. Christopher said the United States would "live up to its obligations" to use air power under NATO resolutions that urge the Serbs to stop the strangulation of Sarajevo. to allow Tuzia airport to be opened for humanitarian aid deliveries and to permit the rotation of United Nations troops trapped in the Mus-

lim enclave of Srebrenica.

But he added, "As far as the situation overall, I have to emphasize again that the United States is not prepared to put ground troops into Bosnia in order to resolve or impose a solution to the conflict there."

Mr. Christopher's message was repeated in meetings with Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and President François Mitterrand, leaving

the French government deeply disappointed.
[The president's office said Mr. Mitterrand had told Mr. Christopher that France would soon put forward new proposals regarding the war in Bustiia. Reuters reported. A spoki for the office, Jean Musiteili, said the ideas would be put on the table "very soon," probably this week.]

Senior French officials said Mr. Juppe explained to Mr. Christopher that France b a catastrophic scenario is unfolding in Bosnia. The French foreign minister added that conditions for UN troops delivering humanitarian aid on the ground, including 6,000 French soldiers, were becoming unbearable. By the end of winter, all 26,000 UN troops may have to

terminate their mission and withdraw.
With mostly Muslim forces loyal to Bosnia's government gaining military strength and re-capturing territory. France lears that the Serbs and Croats may soon activate their alliance and seek to crush the Muslims.

A French official who participated in the talks said: "At that point, the Muslims will ask the Americans to rescue them, and the United States will have to react to a truly genocidal situation. That's why it is important for Washington to take a more active role now, before it goes that far."

Mr. Christopher argued that the Serbs were the principal culprits in the war and that any military effort by the Muslims to regain territo-

ry was fully justified. He told reporters that the United States still favored lifting the ban on weapons deliveries because, he said, "We think the arms embargo has worked adversely with respect to the Muslims, in an unfair way."

The French, in turn, contend that lifting the arms embargo will only escalate the fighting and possibly expand the conflict to Kosovo and

Starving Siberians Get the Old Apparatchik Runaround

President Bill Clinton arriving for a news conference Monday with William Perry, whom he nominated to be secretary of defense.

By Fred Hiatt

ngson Post Service MOSCOW - While Boris G. Fyodorov, the reformist finance minister, was preparing for the news conference where he would resign, a lonely supplicant waited forlornly in his office, hardly aware of the era ending around her.

The desperate women of Baykit, a Siberian settlement 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) east of the capital, had sent Tatiana Kuzmina, 35, to plead their case. Their town was suffering from temperatures at 75 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (minus 60 centigrade) — their apartments were so cold that spilled liquids

diately turned to ice on floors. More important, no one in

the oil-drilling enterprise that is Baykit's sole support had been paid since July. Children were fainting from hunger, said Mrs. Kuzmina, the mother of two.

So all week, Mrs. Kuzmina, a computer programmer, had

The resignation of the reformer Boris G. Fyodorov as finance

minister was rejected by Russia's prime minister. Page 2.

traveled from one bureaucrat's antercom to another, seeking the rubles that, no one disputed, the government owes her and her town. She said she encountered little but high-handed

arbitrariness, a government attitude that has persisted here since czarist days.

Over the weekend, Mrs. Kuzmina flew home empty-handed to a daughter, 6, who cannot shake her whooping cough. And it was perhaps fitting that she did so as the last of the young, reformist idealists were dropping out of President Boris N. Yeltsin's government, returning it to old-style apparatchiks.

For the same bureaucracy that stymied Mrs. Kuzmina last week had defeated, swallowed or corrupted the reformers during the past two years. And, when she examines the sham-

See CHAOS, Page 5

Senator John Glenn, an Ohio Democrat and a member of the Senate Armed Services Commit-tee, which will hold confirmation hearings. He declared Mr. Perry "confirmable." If approved by the Senate, Mr. Perry would

anchor an important foreign policy position that the White House has had considerable

Mr. Clinton's first defense secretary was Les Aspin, who resigned last month after a rocky first year in which he was viewed by the White

House as too indecisive. Bobby Ray Inman, a retired admiral and former top intelligence official named to succeed Mr. Aspin, threw up his hands on the eve of his Senate confirmation hearings this month and withdrew with a broadside against critical

spaper columnists. Mr. Perry's name arose quickly after the shock of Mr. Inman's withdrawal. But two other potential nominees - Senator Sam Nunn, the Georgia Democrat, and former Senator Warren Rudman, a New Hampshire Republican - reportedly rejected White House

"I think Sam Nunn always knew that if he was interested in that job, that I was open to him," Mr. Clinton said earlier Monday. But the president denied that anyone else but Mr. Perry had been offered the job.

Mr. Perry accepted it only reinctantly, and Vice President Al Gore played an important role in persuading him to accept. The New York Times reported.

*A Too-Ambitious Agenda __ Undid Hosokawa Reforms

Tokyo Market Doesn't Scare Foreign Cash

By Steven Brull nai Herald Tribune

TOKYO - Prices on the Tokyo stock market, ravaged on Monday by the steep-est one-day fall in two and a half years. will probably drop even further until the fate of the government's policy to sumulate the economy becomes clear, market analysts said.

Yet, foreigners, whose buying has made Tokyo the best-performing major market this year, have so far been unfazed. Inspired by Japan's long-term prospects, they are likely to keep buying the market, despite the growing expectation that the major cut in income taxes that is seen as key to economic recovery will be postponed, analysis said.

Indeed, whether Monday's 5 percent sell-off signals just an ordinary correction, or spirals into a deeper descent that could damage Japan's financial system and undermine long-term economic prospects, could depend on the attitude of overseas Technically, the market still has a lot to

give up," one foreign fund manager said.
"But foreign investors couldn't care less.
They're not thinking of taking profits for In its first response to Friday's defeat of

Down 1.69

3,912.79

The Dollar

Pound

Prime Minister Moribiro Hosokawa's See MARKET, Page 5

1.7511

1.4945

111,55

5.9425

Newsstand Prices

Andorro9.00 FF Luxembourg 60 L. Fr

Down 1.19%

113,69

1,4927

111.60

5,9565

By James Sterngold New York Times Service

TOKYO - The defeat of Japanese electoral reforms has not just crushed the ambitions of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and his awkward coalition, but it also has blocked the political revolution that he helped set loose.

It remains unlikely, though, that the forces pushing for change will be turned back entirely. Young, unafraid of the old political taboos,

and a gifted salesman with a seductively under-stated manner. Mr. Hosokawa channed the

NEWS ANALYSIS

public from the moment he took office last summer with the idea that he would bring major changes to outmoded political and economic structures, and that the changes would

Within his first few weeks as prime minister. he issued the apology for Japan's World War II able to utter, vilified the corruption and collu-sion that characterized the previous 38 years of Liberal Democratic Party rule, and vowed to make consumers, rather than corporate Japan,

the beneficiaries of government policy.

Mr. Hosokawa made it seem so easy to talk down the old order, and he was so encouraged by his souring approval ratings—and populari-ty with the Clinton administration—that he continued to add to the list, with few questioning whether all of the goals were attainable, or

even if they were compatible. In effect, Mr. Hosokawa transformed the breakup of the Liberal Democrats last summer. popular disillusionment over political corrupion, and impatience with stingy living standards into not one but a series of revolutions.

See JAPAN, Page 5

Hosokawa threatens a new election if the sition balks on a compromise. Page 4.

The Fat of the Land Is Eluding the Obese

By Kara Swisher Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Everybody knows that tall men do better than short men, that homely people suffer prejudice while life's lovelies prevail. And if you are very fat, you can pretty much forget about

climbing the corporate ladder to the top. While multitudes of laws against sex and race discrimination have been passed, and claims based on those laws have flooded American courtrooms and resulted in multimillion-dollar judgments, fights avainst workplace discrimination based on appearance have not had the

But bolstered by another federal law -- the Americans With Disabilities Act, passed in 1990 - and several recent studies confirming economic disadvantages suffered because of appearance, the issue of looks is taking its place in workplace discrimination cases. With a couple of important cases dealing with fat people now working their way through courts, and a push in a few states to include

looks protections in civil rights laws, many expect such claims to become more common. "This is a really live issue," said Peggy Mastroianni, head of the division charged with enforcing the Americans with Disabilities Act for

that handles allegations of employment discrimination in the work-place. "The more people understand the new law and also find other avenues for relief, the more cases I think we are going to see." Last year, the commission strongly backed a 329-pound (148-kilogram) hospital attendant in Rhode Island in her victorious and precedent-setting case where a federal appeals court upheld the right of some

obese people to sue under laws that protect the disabled. While many see that victory — which could still be appealed — as a positive sign, the battle to make the workplace "looks-blind" remains a tough fight.

Despite advances in the law, civil rights attorneys said it was hard to find clients who were willing to endure the pressures of a major court battle or who have strong enough cases on the basis of looks discrimination alone to guarantee that they would prevail.

tion atone to guarantee that they would prevait.

"It's clear that it's unfair for people to be discriminated against because of how they look," said Laura Einstein, a civil rights attorney in Washington. "But," she added, "it's more unlikely that someone is going to say they were wronged because they are ugly."

Discrimination because of appearance is not explicitly prohibited because follows have and look a forest laws have been been proposed.

under federal law, and only a few state and local laws have "personal See FAT, Page 5

Kiosk

Arafat Seeks to Mend Ties With Fahd

RIYADH (AFP) - The Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, met King Fahd here Monday for the first time since infuriating the Saudi monarch by sup-porting Iraq after the invasion of Kuwait. A Palestinian diplomat described the en-counter, which included discussion on the PLO's talks with Israel, as "very friendly"

and said the king "expressed his support and that of his government and the Saudi kingdom for the Palestinian cause and people Saudi Arabia was the principal financial backer of the PLO before cutting off \$85.5 million in annual subsidies because of Mr. Arafat's backing of Saddam Hussein in the Gulf War.

General News

Abortion clinic foes face anti-rackteering law, the U.S. Supreme Court rules. Page 3. For Los Angeles commuters, it was a long Page 3. and winding road.

Business/Finance Boeing's sales fell last year, and it expects

more of the same. SAS said it does not need an alliance to Page 9.

Book Review Page &

Page 8. Crossword

Page 18. Page 18.

the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the federal agency

3

Under Assad's Gaze, His Enemies' Enemies Wait

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service DAMASCUS - For all the talk of peace with Israel and a new and more open relationship with the West, this ancient capital remains a city of shadows and secrets, not only for Palestinian guerrilla orga-nizations but also for both exiled Arab leaders and rebellious Kurds.

They work from offices on the side streets of Damascus, where silent men keep constant watch.

The Syrian capital is home to 10 hard-line Palestinian groups, most of them driven from Beirut about a decade ago, as well as to Kurdish nationalists and Baghdad intellectuals who oppose the Iraqi presi-dent, Saddam Hussein, and Shiite Muslims who are fees of the Saudi

For the last seven years, the canital has also provided refuge for Ali Nasser Mohammed Hassani, the former president of South Yemen,

court at a restaurant in the city's fashionable Shaalan neighbor-

To some in the West tolerance

by Damascus for guerrilla groups and political plotters with whom it

is sympathetic is evidence that Syria is still supporting organizations that export violence. It is this relationship that persuades Washington to keep Syria on its list of nations considered

participants in state-supported terrorism and to enforce economic sanctions against the country. But while those ties loom as a

major obstacle to improved relations with Washington, diplomats in Damascus say President Hafez Assad is only doing what any shrewd Middle Eastern politician would do, given the constantly shifting Arab politics: offering refcloser eye on them.

Syria's internal security forces closely monitor the activities of the array of resistance groups and guerrillas based in the country, from the Popular Union of Kurdistan to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

"In recent months, the Syrians have effectively restrained these groups," a European diplomat said, adding that Syria was restricting their activities to distributing information, including radio broadcasts, and organizing politi-cal discussions. They are not allowed to undertake any military activity on Syrian soil.

"But just by having them here, it also gives President Assad a strong card," the diplomat continued. "It gives him the ability to undermine anything he doesn't like."

Syria's future relationships with

BONN - Finance Minister Theo Waigel

called Monday for a review of Germany's con-

tribution to European Union coffers, and op-

position Social Democrats said the generous

Bonn has long been Europe's main financial

source, contributing about 28 percent of total EU funds, but mounting budget difficulties since German reunification in 1990 have caused

the central bank, the Bundesbank, and others to

With opinion polls showing German enthusi-

asm for the European Union on the wane while

rebate to Britain should be scrapped.

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President

Bill Clinton's senior expert on Rus-

ignore other democratic forces in

"We have said from the very be-

Testifying before the Senate Ap-

had been buffeted in recent months

and the departure last week of the

call for cuts.

tine, a basement warren of small posed to the Riyadh government, rooms alongside a hairdnessers' sa- has used his Damascus base to seek

who fled to Damascus after he was deposed by hard-line Marxists in only because it allows him to keep a 1986, and who now often holds closer eye on them.

some of these groups, however, may be on the line as Washington because the real opposition comes from inside the territories themwith the hard-liners, especially selves, not from an office in Da-

groups like the Islamic Party of mascus." God or the radical Popular Front Rather than foment intrigues for the Liberation of Palestine, and plot the overthrow of their General Command. Both of them bome governments, some of the are continuing to carry out military Arab political exiles taking refuge operations against Israel in south- in Damascus have recently engaged em Lebanon and the occupied ter- in what Syrian officials describe as constructive activities.

At the offices of the Democratic

Front for the Liberation of Palesleader of Saudi Arabian Shiites oplon, Daoud Talhamy, the group's accommodation with the governurbane spokesman, said it was ment of Prince Fahd.
wrong for the West to blame Syria In November, Mr. Hassani, the

because there are Palestinian former leader of Southern Yemen, became involved as the manner. The Palestinian opposition in Oramescus, and other places, is part of the political map of the Palestinviolence in his former country, ian people." Mr. Talhamy said. which unified with Yemen, its "To force Syria to close us down northern neighbor, in 1990.

Talks Adjourn For Study of **Gaza Security**

TABA, Egypt — Israeli and Palestinian negotiators met for three hours Monday but adjourned for the week to wait for their leaders to agree on security aspects of Palestinian

The meeting dealt with allocating radio and television frequencies to an autonomous Palestinian authority for the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

The talks in this Red Sea resort have been overshad-owed by high-level contacts in Oslo, Cairo, Jerusalem and, next Sunday, in Switzerland.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Plays Down China Rights Moves

PARIS (Reuters) - China took new steps Monday to address U.S. human rights concerns, but Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said it was not yet enough to warrant renewal of U.S. preferential trade

Mr. Christopher, after talks with Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, called the discussions "positive and constructive" and announced plans for more high-level contacts, including a possible trip to Beiging by the secretary himself.

While Mr. Qian agreed to discuss 235 specific rights cases raised by the Americans, Mr. Christopher said there was no progress on President Bill Clinton's demand for release of anti-government demonstrators juiled after the 1989 Tianammen Square crackdown. Washington has threatened to withdraw most favored-nation trade status unless its concerns on human rights are satisfied.

Iran Accused in Slaying of Bakhtiar

PARIS (AFP) — A prosecutor's report says that Tehran's intelligence service was directly involved in the August 1991 assassination near Paris of a former Iranian prime minister, Shahpur Bakhtiar, a source familiar

or a normer transan prime minister, snampin basings, a source tanging with the document said Monday.

The report, submitted to the judge handling the investigation, said the Iranian service had provided logistical assistance to those who carried out the killing of Mr. Bakhtiar and his secretary in a Paris suburb. The Iranian Embassy here immediately denied the charge, saying that Tehran condemned "all terrorist action." Four people have been charged in the killings, and three are in custody.

Italy Arrests Industrialist for Fraud

ROME (Reuters) — Gaetano Mancini, former chairman of Italy's failed state holding company EFIM, was arrested Monday on suspicion of frand and false accounting, the police said.

Mr. Mancini, 70, chairman until the group went into liquidation in August 1992, was held as part of an investigation into alleged corruption at EFIM's Alumix SpA aluminum subsidiary, the police said. The former Alumix chairman, Corrado Innocenti, was being sought on suspicion of

committing the same offenses.

EFIM, which was Italy's third-largest state holding company, controlled more than 140 companies ranging from aerospace companies to car windshield makers when it was put into hquidation with \$17.5 billion.

Former Greek Bank-Leader Killed

ATHENS (Renters) — The former chairman of Greece's largest commercial bank died 12 hours after being shot four times at close range by a leftist guerrilla group.

in a statement sent to the private SKAI television station, the group, known as November 17, said it shot Mihalis Vranopoulos for "high treason" tied to the purchase of the state-owned Heracles General Company in 1992.

Mr. Vranopoulos, 48, was the chairman of the state-run National Bank of Greece when it teamed up with Italy's Calcestruzzi and bought 70 percent of Heracles for \$225 million. November 17 said kick-backs amounting to \$12 million had been paid during the sale of Heracles by Greece's then-ruling conservative government.

Chirac Moves to Grasp Nomination

PARIS (Reuters) - Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist mayor of Paris and a former prime minister, was reported Monday to be moving to sew up his party's nomination for the 1995 French presidential election before the tide turns in favor of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur.

The newspaper Liberation said Mr. Chirac, 61, trailing far behind Mr. Balladur, 64, in opinion polls, had decided to bring forward the Rally for

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the Republic's congress to June from September to proclaim his own A serior party official cast doubt on the report, saying it could be part

of a whispering campaign by opponents to portray Mr. Chirac as a desperate man in a lurry. But the official acknowledged that the wording of Mr. Chirac's amountement that he would not lead the conservative campaign for the European Parliament elections in June had made clear that Mr. Chirac was concentrating on the presidential campaig

Deadlock on North Korea Lingers

VIENNA (Reuters) - North Korean diplomats held inconclusive talks with the International Atomic Energy Agency on Monday on the deadlock over Pyongyang's return to allow full inspection of its suspect-

creasingly rankles in Germany.

"The rebate of around 6 billion DM a year granted to Britain in 1985 is no longer justified," said Ingrid Matthaeus-Maier, deputy-leader in parliament of Germany's Social Dened nuclear sites.

"There's not minely we can report from today," said an agency spokes."

man, David Kyd. "They will be back tomorrow, we hope with more substantive instructions from Pyonygang." The United States believes North Korea is secretly building nuclear bombs and may already have produced a few crude devices.

Correction

Because of an editing error, an article from Paris in Monday's edition on the devaluation of the CFA franc in Africa misidentified the region in which CFA stands for Cooperation Financière en Afrique. The region is

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strike Threatens Spanish Transport

MADRID (Reuters) — Unions and government transport officials failed Monday to agree on what minimum services would operate during a general strike called for Thursday to protest the government's proposed labor policy.

Unions are seeking a cut of 75 percent to 80 percent in bus and subway services in Madrid and Barcelona, rejecting the government proposed 60 percent reductions. The unions hope to close schools, stores, factories,

partent reunctions. The timons nope to close schools, stores, factories, media and government offices in a protest over government plans to restrict wage growth as a way to bolster employment.

The two sides did reach agreement on minimum services for sea and road transport, national flights and for ports and airports. The Transport Ministry said international flights would operate at 12 percent of normal lessale.

The U.S. Supreme Court declined to rein in the fees airports charge to airlines for using runways, passenger terminals and other services. By a 7-to-1 vote, the court ruled Monday that a federal law requiring such fees to be "reasonable" gave airports the discretion to decide how much to charge. Only new regulations imposed by the federal government can limit that discretion that discretion that discretion the decide how much can be a federal government to the discretion of the court and the federal government. limit that discretion, the court said. Hungary will section hundreds of castles, mansions and hunting lodges

for as little as \$50,000 as it privatizes unproductive state property, an official said Monday. Up to 250 properties will go on sale in the spring after the State Property Agency finishes evaluations. (Reuters) Israel is ready to open its see and airports to Jordan and allow the Arab

nation to use its air space for flights to Europe, the transport minister said Menday. The offer is conditioned on Israel receiving the same rights, Transport Minister Yisrael Kessar's office said.

(AP) Air France has unveiled a new interior design by Andrée Putnam for the

supersonic Concorde, aimed at keeping passengers relaxed as they streak over the Atlantic at 2,200 kph (1,360 mph). The decoration will cost 5.5 million francs (\$930,000) for five of the airline's seven Concordes. (A?) About 40 percent of robbery reports filed by foreign tourists in Rio de Janeiro may be false, mostly filed to collect insurance money when the tourists return home, according to police officials. They said most of the false reports are for cash and cameras and video equipment. (AFP)

Russia Seeks to Keep Reformer in Cabinet Resignation Is Rejected Mr. Yeltsin, who met Monday with the last well-known reformer By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service MOSCOW - The search for a finance minister took on absurdist proportions Monday, as Prime Minister Viktor S. Chemomyrdin met the recalcitrant reformer, Boris G. Fvodorov. and said that his resignation was still not accepted.

Mr. Chernomyrdin was said to be surprised and upset by the nega-tive reaction in the West to a new Russian government without its best-known market reformers, Yegor T. Gaidar and Mr. Fyodorov, who fought to restrain excess spending credits and inflation. Mr. Chernomyrdin is said to

have appealed urgently to the International Monetary Fund not to postpone a scheduled high-level visit to Moscow this week to discuss new loans, and the IMF has agreed to come despite the lack of a finance minister, senior Western diplomats said.

They said the IMF decision was apparently made in order to keep good relations with the new government. But some criticized the move, saying it would engage the IMF in domestic Russian politics and might undermine the agency's perceived commitment to lower inflation and budget deficits as necessary conditions for further loans

Mr. Fyodorov, who has twice refused to remain as finance minister under current conditions, did not meet President Boris N. Yeltsin on Monday, as had been expected. But in his conversations with Mr. Chernomyrdin, Mr. Fyodorov was said to be seeking an enhanced rank of first deputy prime minister, with full financial responsibility over government policy, and the dismissal of the central bank chair-

man, Viktor V. Gerashchenko. Mr. Fyodorov was said to feel that his bargaining position had been improved by his refusal to join the government last week, which had surprised Mr. Chernomyrdin. He wants to ensure that if he lends his credibility with Western governments and institutions to the new government, he has the power to do his job.



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in the cabinet, Privatization Minis-ter Anatoli B. Chubais, is said to be reluctant to dismiss Mr. Gerashchenko, in part because he does not want a confirmation fight in the new Duma, which is dominated by a loose coalition of ultranationalists and Communists, Mr. Chernomyrdin, officials said, is more willing to sacrifice Mr. Gerashchenko. although he may be betting on Mr. Yeltsin's reluctance to do so.

Mr. Yeltsin was said by officials to be slightly depressed and even apathetic in recent days. He has developed a pattern of periods of intense activity around crises and big events, like summit meetings, followed by periods of lassitude.

Mr. Chernomyrdin, before flying to Orel, in central Russia, met Mr. Yeltsin for 30 minutes and later said that "the new government has only just started work and people are already burying it."

He said he had no differences with Mr. Yeltsin, that his government would continue tough credit and financial policies and that "the cabinet does not intend to grant credits easily.

But he also said the government would pay its obligations to farmers and others, which Mr. Pyodorov had resisted as inflationary, and talked again of using "non-monetarist methods" of fighting inflation, like negotiated wage and

According to Western diplomats and bankers, the previous government delayed paying obligations in amounts of up to 6 trillion rubles (\$4 billion) late last year. That is product and would be highly infla-

tionary if paid in full. Alexander K. Zaveryukha, the deputy prime minister for agriculture, said during the weekend that the cabinet planned to spend 14 trillion rubles on agricultural subsi-dies in 1994, which is said to be a rise of at least 7 percent over 1993.

"This is fully within the scope of our state budget," he said.

The draft 1994 budget was not released Monday as scheduled.

sia, Strobe Talbott, sought on Monday to assure anxious senators that President Boris N. Yeltsin had

Citing inflation and the budget not abandoned reform, and he de-deficit, the new economics minis-nied that the administration's supter, Alexander Shokhin, said Mon- port of Mr. Yeltsin had caused it to day that Russia would not soon be ignore other democratic forces in able to meet IMF conditions for a Russia. second loan of \$1.5 billion.

In Paris, a spokesman for Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said he had agreed with the said Mr. Talbott, the U.S. special ambassador for Russia and deputy Juppé, about the need to continue financial support to Russia. "Aid to Russia is going ahead," propriations subcommittee on for-said the spokesman, Richard Duque. "I heard no one call it into

It seemed another example of the by the clash between Soviet-era State Department in some conflict members of parliament and the with the Treasury Department, Yeltsin government, the election of whose officials have said that Ruslarge numbers of rightist ultranasia's chance of getting new IMF aid tionalists to the new parliament was practically nil.

mouthpiece of the Soviet Commu-

Pravda Suspends Printing After Collapse of Partnership

MOSCOW - Pravda said Monto stay Russian.
"We are going to get a legal diday that it was suspending publica-

mouthpiece of the Soviet Commu-nist Party, angrily accused its financial collapse. He held 55 per-

over bid and said that Pravda had stock company called Pravda International, with the newspaper holding the rest.

Mr. Yeltsin's government.

called the second Russian revolu-

tion has failed, that counterrevolu-

tion has set in, and that Russian

underscored its view that "a titanic

struggle is under way in Russia over the future of that country,"

that the United States had "a huge

stake in the outcome" and that it

must be prepared to continue its

moral and financial support of de-

cases for a generation or more."

During 1993, Mr. Talbort con-

Mr. Yeltsin. He also rejected

charges by some senators that such

Yeltsin actions as ordering troops

"That is not our view," Mr. Tal-

reform is a lost cause," he said.

Linnik declined to identify the new Greek partners of seeking a take- cent of capital of the joint venture potential partners.

ocratic approach. He said that U.S. backing for Mr. Yeltsin "has by no means been

SOMALI BANTUS STRIKE BACK - Somali Bantus chasing an ethnic Somali who tried to disrupt a Bantu meeting Monday

with a grenade in a village near Mogadishu. Somalis are trying to dispossess the minority Bantus from their agricultural land

social services are being out and taxes increased

at home. EU contributions could become a

Germany also feels aggrieved because it has provided the lion's share of Western aid to

Eastern Europe and to the former Soviet

Union, more than all its EU partners put to-

changes in the formula, under which Germany

makes the largest net payments into EU coffers while Butain gets a two-thirds rebate, would

require the consent of all 12 member countries.

The Bundesbank said Germany's net payout

U.S. Expert on Russia Reassures Senators

most prominent reformers from to fire on the parliament and then

A spokesman acknowledged that any

Bonn Rethinking Its EU Contribution

major issue in an election year.

automatic or reflexive." "At each critical moment," he

down but not out."

He said the administration believed that these developments had
he was taking a step toward or away from democracy. Our judgment, which we feel has been vindicated, was that he acted for democ-

But he stressed repeatedly that the administration would watch the Yeltsin government's actions carefully. And, he added, the United moral and financial support of de-mocratization and reform "for urging Mr. Yeltsin to stand firm years, indeed decades, in some against inflation despite calls for easing the pain that economic austerity has caused. To slow the pace tended, applying those concepts to of reform and continue to prop up the real world meant supporting inefficient Communistera indus-

> ing, Mr. Talbott said. His remarks seemed directed at Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin's recent remarks that his government intends to abandon what he called "market romanti-cism" and boost production in oldstyle heavy industries established in the Communist era.

tries only would prolong the suffer-

and Mr. Clinton promised to use jor industrial nations and international lending institutions to inten-

r. Yeltsin's government.

"Some in the West are concerned constitutional court were signs of "President Yeltsin needs to have that what has sometimes been an authoritarian rather than a dem-

sify financial support for Russian

to EU budgets had risen from 10.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$6 billion) in 1987 to 22 bil-

lion DM in 1992 and would rise to 30 billion

onto a rebate of 66 percent of the excess of its

contributions to the EU over its receipts in-

ocratic Party, which hopes to take power in national elections in October.

Britain's success in obtaining and holding

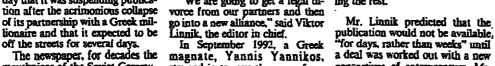
DM by 1997.

press forward on a strong economic reform program, Western support will be swift and substantial, Talbott said. "But he and his colleagues must understand the causebott said. "The forces of reform are said, "we asked ourselves whether and-effect relationship between internal reform and outside support. Our support will follow their reform. It cannot be the other way

Ariane Failure Strands Satellites

KOUROU, French Guiana-Europe's 63d Ariane rocket, which was carrying two French-made sat-ellites, failed to reach orbit after being launched Monday, space of-ficials said.

"The third stage stopped work-ing in flight," Charles Bigot, presi-dent of Arianespace, said. The failure was the first after 27 straight launching successes.

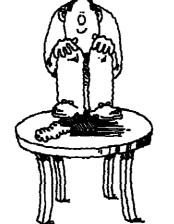


Mr. Linnik predicted that the sign in Moscow two weeks ago, Mr. publication would not be available. Yeltsin "vowed that he would keep for days, rather than weeks" until reform going full-speed ahead." consortium of entrepreneurs. Mr. U.S. influence with the West's ma-

Oslo Picks Foreign Minister

OSLO - Björn Tore Godal, 49, formerly trade and shipping minis-ter, was appointed foreign minister

on Monday to succeed the late Middle East peace broker, Johan Jörgen Holst, who died Jan. 13.



When it's this easy calling home, it's tough getting Tom off the phone.

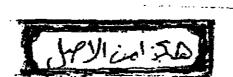
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President Starts Year 2 on High Note in Poli

WASHINGTON - Rising economic optimism and an improved personal standing with the American people are sending President Bill Clinton into his second year on a high note, according to the latest Washington Post-ABC News poll. So far, there is little indica-tion that controversy over his Whitewater business dealings has cast much of a cloud over him or his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton.

The survey, completed Sunday of 1,507 randomly chosen people, showed Mr. Clinton holding the gains he made toward the end of the 1993 congressional session. He moved up in the public estimate of his foreign-policy skills — likely as a result of his trip to Western Europe and Russia early this month.

On the eve of the president's State of the Union address, 60 percent of those polled have a favorable impression of him, his highest score since his inauguration a year ago, and 55 percent have a favorable view of Mrs. Clinton. By contrast, two leading opposition figures, the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, and the former independent presidential candidate Ross Perot, have favorable scores of 38 and 32 percent.

The State of the I him address will be relevised line by CNN as 9

The State of the Union address will be televised live by CNN at 9 P.M. eastern standard time Tuesday (0200 GMT Wednesday).

A 44 percent plurafity of those possed said the economy was improving, while only 18 percent saw it worsening — a reversal of the sentiment that prevailed during 1992 and most of 1993.

As a result, approval scores for his handling of the economy have climbed back into the positive range he enjoyed in the early months of his presidency and his overall approval score - 56 percent - is in positive territory for the lifth straight month.

His approval score for foreign affairs, which languished when attention focused on U.S. troops in Somalia last fall, has bounced up to 54 percent.

Judge Orders Packwood to Turn Over Diaries

WASHINGTON — A federal judge ruled Monday that Senator Bob Packwood must turn over his diaries to the Senate ethics committee, which is investigating allegations of sexual misconduct, obstruction and witness intimidation.

The U.S. District Court judge, Thomas Penfield Jackson, acknowledged that the material sought by the committee was "ex-

tremely personal and private in nature." But he said the committee, which subpoensed the diaries, would review the materials in a manner that "respects Senator Packwood's legitimate expectations of privacy and is, therefore, reasonable"

under the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. He set a hearing for Thursday to decide procedures for the diaries to be provided. The diaries currently are in the court's custody. Bobbi Munson, Mr. Packwood's press secretary, said the senator had no immediate comment on the ruling and would have none until he

had reviewed it with his attorney, Jacob Stein.

The Justice Department also has subpoened the diaries for a criminal investigation of Mr. Packwood. The judge did not address the department in his ruling, most likely because the department joined the Senate's lawsuit for the diaries by filing motions in secret. Mr. Packwood already has given the committee copies of diary entries from 1969-89. But his cooperation ended when the panel

found entries that raised questions about whether Mr. Packwood, Republican of Oregon, used his office to benefit lobbyists and businessmen who offered his wife a job.

The committee demanded the diaries to consider whether to expand its probe to include the job offers, which also are the focus of

the Justice Department probe. The committee is investigating allegations that Mr. Packwood made unwanted sexual advances to more than two dozen women, tried to intimidate some of his accusers and attempted to obstruct the inquiry by altering the diaries.

Mr. Clinton, after a rare weekend at the Camp David presidential retreat, cross-country skiing and playing pinball: "I didn't set any Nordic records yesterday cross-country skiing, but we had a wonderful time."

By Gwen Hill

New York Times Service

Union address on Tuesday, President Bill Clin-ion will try to defuse criticism of his health care

plan and make a new bid for middle-class support by emphasizing themes such as the need for more individual responsibility and

_federal action against crime, according to aides.

The Clinton speech is not expected to include

major initiatives. But aides consider this ad-

dress pivotal and said that the president would

move beyond the economic security issues he

This year's address, which will be Mr. Chin-ton's first State of the Union address, will

instead focus on the fight for universal health

coverage, crime control, worker retraining and,

In addition, in an effort to demonstrate that

to a leaser degree, restructuring of welfare.

concentrated on last year.

WASHINGTON - In his State of the

Ruling Throws Racketeering Law at Abortion Clinic Foes

By Linda Greenhouse New York Tones Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled Abortion rights groups hailed the ruling as a significant manimously Monday that abortion clinics can invoke can victory. although their lawyers cautioned that the the federal racketeering law to sue violent anti-abortion protest groups for damages.

The opinion, written by Chief Justice William H. Reiniquist, gives abortion clinics a potentially powerful legal weapon, including the prospect of triple damages, to combat and possibly to deter the violence that has made it increasingly risky and expensive for clinics to stay in business.

The decision reinstated a lawsuit brought by the National Organization for Women that charged Oper-ation Rescue and several other groups and individuals with running a nationwide conspiracy to drive abor-

Abortion-rights groups hailed the ruling as a signifitask of proving the lawsuit's allegations still lay ahead. While there is no doubt that bombings, vandalism. harassment of staff, and other acts have occurred, the plaintiffs have to prove in court that the acts were part of a "pattern of racketeering activity" undertaken by

the groups and individuals named in the lawsuit.

Anti-abortion groups condemned the court for "a vulgar betrayal of over 200 years of tolerance towards. protest and civil disobetience," as Randall A. Terry. the founder of Operation Rescue and a defendant in the lawsuit, said Monday.

Two lower federal courts in Chicago had dismissed

reprehensible" but had a political and ideological removed from organized crime, motive than an economic goal, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit concluded in dismissing opment but has frequently declared to the first local control of the first local co

But Chief Justice Rehnquist said Congress had not required an economic monve when it passed the racke-teering law in 1970. Noting that an economic motive requirement was "neither expressed nor, we think,

tion clinics out of business through a campaign of enced and Corrupt Organizations Act, the federal law to the RICO law, which Congress originally passed to intimidation, bombings and other violent acts.

The companies of the RICO law, which Congress originally passed to more commonly known as RICO, applied only to combat the infiltration of legitimate businesses by more commonly known as RICO, applied only to combat the infiltration of legitimate businesses by activities motivated by a desire for economic gain. The organized crime. The law quickly became popular as a defendants' actions as described in the lawsuit were useful tool in business disputes and other contexts far

> The court has expressed discomfort with this development but has frequently declared that any limitations in the vaguety written law had to be placed there by Congress and not by federal judges. It was evident when the court heard arguments in the case last month that at least a majority of the justices was prepared to let this lawsum proceed.

fairly implied" in the law, the chief justice said: "We believe the statutory language is unambiguous."

The decision, National Organization for Women v. Scheidler. No. 92-780, was the latest in a long list of actions that violate any of a list of state and federal RICO makes it illegal to conduct the "affairs" of an the lawsuit on the ground that the Racketeer-Influ- Supreme Court rulings to give a broad interpretation crimes: an actual conviction is not necessary.

Some Cruise, Some Lose on L.A. Freeways

Compiled by Our Staff From Departed

LOS ANGELES -- Commuters poured onto a crippled freeway system Monday, testing a patchwork of repairs and detours that engineers hoped would ease the gridlock brought by last week's earthquake. Many commuters opted to stay home last

week to wait out the traffic jams or renair their homes. But by Monday, as the city struggled to return to normal, more people ventured out to resume their routines.

While early traffic through one bottleneck north of Los Angeles moved faster than expected, highways and surface streets on the city's west side were jammed as motorists made their way around several breaks in Interstate High-

Train service helped ease the crunch for com-muters from the Santa Clarita Valley, 25 miles (40 kilometers) northwest of Los Angeles, but there were no rails for west side commuters to

Residents of the city's distant northern suburbs have been forced to take narrow frontage roads through mountain passes. Virtually all of those routes funnel into the main bottleneck at the point of a much-photographed freeway col- on its inaugural run from Lancaster. 40 miles

lapse -the interchange of 1-5 and Highway 14 about 25 miles north of downtown.

Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña had predicted backups of 20 to 30 miles in that area on Monday, which is down to half its normal capacity of 275,000 cars. Early traffic flowed smoothly, but the backup built through the morning.

"It's a lot better than TV said it would be." said Tom Bateman said of the drive from the north. He rode with a friend from Santa Clarita and made it to work at a rocket engine plant in Canega Park in 45 minutes. That was a vast improvement from the nightmarish four hours similar commuting took last week.

The year-old Metrolink train system added routes in hopes that disaster would succeed where public relations had failed and lure commuters in this automobile Mecca out of their

Scott Willens, 38, a garment district worker. said he found his first ride on the train an enjoyable one. But he said he worried about not having his late-model Honda for emergencies. "Basically your wings are clipped." he said.

"In California, your car is your freedom." Mr. Peña rode the Metrolink train Monday

north of downtown in the Antelope Valley. He emerged at Union Station to report estimates that train ridership had doubled for the day to more than 20,000.

But the train system was not without its problems

"There was such a mob scene in Santa Clarita." said Kent Cahill, who works in the district attorney's office downtown. "You can't even get near the platform to get your ticket stamped. The train was leaving with empty seats, and there were lines of people waiting to get their tickets punched."

Commuters face a sterner test Tuesday, when all but about 9,000 of the 640,000 students in the Los Angeles Unified School District are scheduled to return to classes.

The quake, which Jan. 17 and measured 6.6 on the Richter scale, is being blamed for 57 deaths. Aftershocks as strong as 4.5 on the Richter scale kept the city on edge over the

The Red Cross was sheltering 10,500 people in schools, gymnasiums and tents. An additional 4,400 people were in tent cities put up by the National Guard and run by the Salvation

Designing for Looks Weakened Spans

Y-Shape Prevented Movement

By Calvin Sims

ment known as flaring that pre-vented them from swinging back Asked if it was possible to design

flaring was not in place," said lan Buckle, deputy director of the National Center for Earthquake Engineering Research in New York.

The flares, which form a Y at the top of the column, are usually added for aesthetic purposes and are not intended to add strength.

As for the ruptures on older freeways, engineers for the state of California believe the reason is simple. The bridges and overpasses that toppled had not yet been "retrofitted" to comply with tougher standards for bracing the concrete col-

The two sections of the 30-yearold Santa Monica Freeway that [el] were scheduled to be retrofitted next month. Stretches that had already had their supporting col-umns wrapped in steel to reduce sway were not damaged.

Newer highways that collapsed, like the Simi Valley Freeway, which had modern steel reinforcement and was outfitted with the latest "earthquake-proofing" technology, were unknowingly built on the previously undiscovered fault that caused the quake. Because engi-neers did not know of the fault's existence, they did not design the

to see a very strong public relations highway with the proper amount of campaign by the White House this steel and concrete for it to survive. Teams of engineers and researchers from the National Institute of Standards and Technology in Washington and the National Center for Earthquake Engineering and Research in Buffalo arrived in

Richard Wright, director of the New York Times Service institutes' earthquake research LOS ANGELES — Preliminary group, said that while it was too institutes' earthquake research findings suggest that the columns early to drew any conclusion, the on Simi Valley Freeway collapsed state's explanation of why some in last week's earthquake because portions of highways toppled was

they contained an architectural ele- consistent with what the U.S. govand forth as they were designed to overpasses that could withstand the force of major quakes, Mr. Wrigh

"These results are still prelimisaid," I am quite confident that we nary, but it appears that the columns would not have failed if the structures in earthquakes that we can design them so that they survive intact." A report by investigators from

the center for earthquake engineering, found that fewer than 10 of the 2.000 bridges in the region surrounding the epicenter had col-lapsed. The report, which was released by state transportation officials, attributed the low failure rate to "the impact of rigorous codes, an aggressive retrofit program and good design and construction practices."

Still, the report attributed delays in completing the work on strengthening the columns and the awarding of contracts to a long-standing lawsuit brought by a union, the California Public Servants, that sought to prevent the state's transportation department from using outside consultants to complete the retrofit.

Officials said they expect removal of the highway debris will be completed within two weeks.

At the same time, state engineers are redesigning the damaged portions of the highways. The designs will include steel rings inside the support columns for better bracing, larger foundations and additional vertical piles for greater strength, and expansion joints tied to hinges to prevent the roadways from bouncing off the columns in a quake. In addition, the engineers will use seismic reports from the quake to determine how strong the bridges and overpasses need to be.

In their report, the independent engineers from the carthquake center in Buffalo said the Y columns that collapsed had broken off di-rectly below the flare, "indicating significant but unintended structural interaction between the column and the flare.
This led to higher shear forces

in the column than expected in design and to their subsequent failure," the report said. The report said that the use of

flares was questioned in the past, but that their behavior in the quake was the first evidence of "a problem with this detail. James E. Roberts of the state

transportation department, said that the flaring, which is found in about half of California's freeways. contributed little if anything to the collapses of the Simi Valley Freeway, which he said was located direcily above the fault. He said the flaring served only to stiffen the column, which would have sheared with or without the design element. James Drago, a spokesman for

the state transportation department, defended the state's retrofitting program, saying that it was on schedule and that there had been no delays due to budget cuts.

Nigel Priestly of the University of California in San Diego, who specializes in seismic response of structures, said, "It is my opinion that the columns would have survived on these collapsed overpasses if they would have been retrofit-

Quake-Proof Bridges? Tokyo Calls It Luck

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service

TOKYO - When asked why highways and bridges in this earthquake-prone city had not collapsed in recent earthquakes as they had in Los Angeles last week and San Francisco in 1989, experts cited not superior design or construction but mainly good luck.

There have been many earthquakes here that registered a magni-tude of 6 or more on the Richter scale since most of Tokyo's major highways were built. But the epicenter has always been fairly far from the city or deep underground, which lessens their impact.

"The present standards of California and Japan are almost the same," said Hisanobu Ichimasu, director of design and research at the Metropolitan Expressway Public Corp., which builds the high-

But many Japanese assert that the quality of their construction is superior, and Mr. Ichimasu pointed out that California still hadmany older highways, built before the 1971 San Fernando Valley

earthquake prompted the state to strengthen its standards. Construction of the freeway system here did not start until the early 1960s, in preparation for the Tokyo Olympics in 1964.

That same year, a bridge collapsed into a river during a Niigata earthquake that measured 7.5 on the Richter scale, prompting Japan to strengthen construction standards. Mr. Ichimasu said he could not recall a bridge or elevated roadway

that had collapsed since then. In Japan, he said, "how to resist earthquakes is the first priority for

Elevated roads here are designed to withstand five times more vertical movement than early California roadways, like the 1950svintage double-decker freeway that collapsed in the 1989 San Francisco quake. Current California standards, however, require that highways be able to withstand only 3.3 times more vertical motion

Q & A: Congress Is Key to a Make-or-Break Year

keep international relations on the

In part, he was unable to do that,

place. The importance of his recent

Clinton's first sustained overseas

exposure to the rest of the world.

And if he's like past presidents, it should start to intrigue him. It's intellectually challenging. Especial-ly if he gets more and more tied up

with what used to be called the

nattering nabobs in Congress, the

leeway he is given in international

affairs starts to look very attractive.

I'm hoping that one of the lessons for Bill Chinton of 1993 was to

have a more balanced administra-

tion. It was very importantly a

learning year — on the job training —for Bill Clinton.

emerged as the year-end reviews come in on the president is that be.

in a sense, became a tool of certain power brokers in Congress who

wanted to advance their agendas

and who affected the direction of

policy quite seriously. Will that

constituencies, as he was, then you

have to build a constituency, in-

A. Certainly one of the lessons of

Q. One of the views that has

back burner.

'Clinton's 1-2 Punch: Health and Crime

he can be as tough on crime as any Republican, Mr. Clinton is expected to endorse a provision

of the Senate's crime bill that would require

those who are convicted of three violent felo-

That measure, sponsored by Senator Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, applies only to convicts who commit the final crime on federal

property. Although its application would be

narrow, its significance is symbolic, as gover-

nors in several states are proposing similar-

In endotsing that idea, Mr. Clinton will join a

host of Senate Democrats who approved it in

November, but at the same time he will place himself in opposition to Democrats in the House who oppose it. The president has praised

some provisions in the Senate legislation, such

as a ban on assault weapons, but has not taken a position on the entire bill.

nies to be sentenced to prison for life.

'- Stephen Hess, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, is one of Washington's leading experts on domestic politics and Congress. In the run-up to President Bill Clinton's State of the Union address on Tuesday, Mr. . Hess spoke to Paul F. Horvitz of the International Herald Tri-

Q. What do you think the Clin-ton administration will attempt to accomplish in 1994 in the domestic

... A. It seems that the president has put all his eggs in one basket, and that is health care. This is a highrisk proposition. It is so complex, and his proposal is so complex, and there are so many interests in-volved and it affects every American. Whatever comes out is not likely to be much like what goes in. Nevertheless, he and the Democratic Congress have to be able to claim a victory by the fall elections.

The whole point of the 1992 campaign was to end gridlock, to have a unified government. That happened. In some ways, 1993 was the cream. He looked good on his record with Congress, but at least those were the things that they were prevented from doing by 12 years of Republican administrations.

Democrats, to take to the electorate in the fall, What will that be?

A. If the economy is the prevented from the electorate in the fall, when the electorate in the fall, when the electorate in the fall when the electorate in the electorate i

Now they have got to complete the record of the Congress. It's unfair to judge a Congress by the first year's session. It would be like judging an automobile when it's halfway down the assembly line. Now they really have to produce, and at the top of the list is health

are.
This also seems to mean putting and maintain his position as a budwelfare reform, his other prime proposal, on the back burner. And I think frankly that's a mistake. It seems to be based on a theory that the Congress can't, as Lyndon Johnson said about Gerald Ford,

time. I think not only could they deal with two major issues, but that the two working in tandem would be more likely to define the New Democrat that Bill Clinton claims

Q. What will the emphasis on health care do to the priorities in other areas, such as crime, job cre-ation, the delicit, immigration? A. The crime bill is an easy one. That largely is the tough bill that was left over from the previous Congress. There will be a crime bill

that goes through The economy is one of those things where a president claims credit for everything good that hap-pens on his watch, whether he's responsible for it or not, and likewise gets the blame for it. If we continue to get good economic news, he's the beneficiary without needing much fine-tunin

There are a bunch of other reformist-type pieces of legislation on the agenda: campaign reform, lobbying reform, actually reform of Congress. I think they'll be drastically watered down.

Q. There is a view that Mr. Clinton has to provide something for

irritation will go out of the public dialogue. And I think the totality of legislation passed will be quite considerable.

A. We're going to have to see in part what it squeezed out of the defense establishment. That's a big. question mark.

some of the things he wants to do

1993 for Bill Clinton was that we have co-equal branches of government, that the U.S. Congress is not the Arkansas legislature writ large. Having a party majority is not Q. Is the budget deficit politically still alive as an issue in the councnough. In our system of government, where you can be elected virtually try? How will the president pay for on your own, without important

deed a coalition, for every major piece of legislation. He started to learn that. He learned it with the North American Free Trade Agree-Also, I should say that there's a ment, where his coalition was large-

care remains the administration's highest priority, but aides said the references to crime have expanded in the text in response to the polls showing it outpacing even health care as a matter of public concern. The pattern that is emerging for Mr. Clin-

Crime measure are not the most significant

elements of Mr. Clinton's domestic goals or of

the speech the president will deliver. Health

Los Angeles-area residents stuck to their routine on a beachfront

ton's address draws heavily on one of his favor-ite themes: that the United States can prosper only if its citizens rely less on government and

more on themselves. Mr. Clinton's advisers hope that such an approach will deflect Republican criticism that his health care plan would give government too big a role in personal choices. They also hope it will calm congressional liberals who worry how a government run by a self-described progressive Democrat can be more active when it has less money to spend.

walk and chew gam at the same fair chance that 1994 will have a ly made up of Republicans. So, time. I think not only could they much more balanced administrations that's going to happen again and tion in terms of domestic and interagain. national attention. Certainly Bill O. On health care, are we likely Clinton came into office trying to

A. No question about it. It seems

because the world is a dangerous to be a habit of this White House to suddenly be aware of a very importrip to Europe is not in the Europe tant issue staring them in the face. an exposure to Bill Clinton, but Bill NAFTA would be the perfect example. They drop everything else on the agenda.

Los Angeles last week to begin investigating the collapses.

Away From Politics

• One of Martin Luther King Jr.'s daughters told a Baptist church audience in Portsmouth that New Hampshire's refusal to formally name a holiday after her late father was "racist and separatist." The holiday known elsewhere as King Day is legally Civil Rights Day in New Hampshire. "It is past time for New Hampshire to join the rest of America," Bernice King, 31, said.

• An illegal racer lost control of his Camaro, killing an 8-year-old boy and injuring five other spectators, authorities said in Jacksonville, Florida. Brent Dean Hutchinson. 33. was racing against a Thunder-bird on a makeshift track at an abandoned airport in front of about 200 spectators when he lost control, said police. • Teenagers fired into a crowded roller skating rink across from a police station in Boston, lightly wounding seven skaters as about 200 others scrambled for cover. The police arrested three youths and said

the gunmen hit five boys and two girls, aged 12 to 17. • The father of a boy who said Michael Jackson sexually molested him has been cleared of accusations that he tried to extort money from the singer, prosecutors announced in Los Angeles on Monday. The investigation began after representatives of the pop music star charged that the father fabricated the sex allegations because Mr. Jackson rebuffed his demand for 520 million to buy his silence. The boy is 14 years old. The prosecutors' office said in a statement that it had decided that no charges would be filed against the boy's father or

e Telling police he attacked people because of their rudeness, a Brooklyn man confessed to stabbing a man who was walking with his wife and son in Manhattan. The suspect, Darryl Wright, 28. was caught because a cabdriver who witnessed the crime followed him for five blocks, driving in reverse on a one-way street through midday traffic. The police quoted Mr. Wright as saying "something to the effect of, people bump into him and don't say, 'Excuse me,' so he stabs them."

AP, NYT, Reners

his lawyer, who had also been accused of taking part in the alleged

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Hosokawa Weighs **New Reform Vote**

Lower House Could Override The Opposition's Roadblock

TOKYO - Prime Minister Morthiro Hosokawa and his governing coalition, struggling to salvage their political reform bills, threatened Monday to call a new vote in Japan's parliament if the opposi-

tion balked at compromise.

Mr. Hosokawa, whose promises to clean up corrupt politics swept him to power last summer, suffered a humiliating defeat Friday when lawmakers from the Social Democratic Party — the biggest but most unstable member of the coalition -voted against the bill at the final

parliamentary stage. The crisis, if not resolved, could force Mr. Hosokawa to resign or call elections to win a new man-

Coalition leaders and their counterparts in the Liberal Democratic Party looked likely to agree on Tuesday to form a joint upper House of Councillors committee that could break the parliamentary deadlock and save a reform process

five years in the making.
"It looks like we may agree to set up the joint panel but there's no guarantee we'll be able to reach a compromise pact with the LDP," a coalition legislator said.

If that option fails, Mr. Hosokawa's team was planning to gamble on a fresh vote in the lower House of Representatives, lawmakers said. The lower House passed the reform package Nov. 18 and if it passes the package again with a ment took office in August. two-thirds majority, it would be-

Mr. Hosokawa told a meeting of coalition leaders Monday that he wanted to try the override vote if a compromise could not be reached. said a top coalition strategist,

The coalition, which has 259 seats in the 511-seat lower house, would need the support of about 70 reform-minded Liberal Democrats to win such a vote — something Japanese analysts said they believed was next to impossible.

But Foreign Minister Tsutom Hata, leader of an influential coalition party, said he believed the gov-erament's bills had a good chance of winning the necessary two-thirds approval of the lower House if Liberal Democratic pro-reformers

threw in their support.

We have no doubt that the bills would be approved by the lower House if there's cross-voting," he

Although no public opinion polls have been published, media interviews with voters showed many were disgusted with both the Liberal Democrats and the Socialist anti-reformers. The Socialists should be ex-

pelled from the coalition," a company employee said in a television interview. "I can't believe that political re-

form has been held up after all the corruption scandals," a housewife said. "The LDP should be ashamed

Political analysts predicted diffi-cult times ahead for Mr. Hosokawa and his team of conservatives, centrists and the hard-line Socialists, who have stirred up trouble on a number of issues since the govern-

The Liberal Democratic Party hardly seems likely to agree to even a compromise political reform pact. It was the conservative party that, during its 1955-93 monopoly on power, perfected the system of money politics that spawned all the (Reuters, AP) recent scandals.



SEOUL FINANCIAL SCANDAL — Chang Yong Ja, a relative by marriage of former President Chan Doo Hwan of South Korea, being arrested in Seoul on Monday on charges of fraud and defaulting on checks worth \$14 million. She had been released on parole in 1992 while serving a 15-year sentence on a 1982 conviction for a loan scandal involving about \$740 million.

Mystery Snooze: Big Ben Quiet for 3 Hours

LONDON — Big Ben, Britain's most famous clock by which much of the nation keeps time. mysteriously stopped for three hours, officials

The clockmakers Thwaites & Reed got the clock going again at 9:30 P.M. Sunday, three hours and 10 minutes after it stormed 10 minutes after it stopped.

Big Ben's chimes are regularly heard around the world by listeners to BBC radio.

Foreign Reporters Snub China Mao Film Screened at Hong Kong Press Club

By Kevin Murphy

HONG KONG - At a time of growing concern about media self-censorship in Hong Kong, the local Foreign Correspondents' Club screened a film about Mao's life on Monday, resisting what member journalists described as China's first attempt to censor club

The BBC documentary, "Chairman Mao: The Last Emperor," featuring a critical assessment of the lead-er's rule and which briefly touches on his sexual. appetite for young girls, has drawn strong diplomatic protests from Beijing in recent weeks.

The film was first aired in Britain in December. coinciding with the 100th anniversary of the Communist leader's birth.

London has largely ignored Chinese displeasure with the production. But in Hong Kong, which reverts to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, the film's reception has served to heighten fears about Beijing's future tolerance for criticism and free speech.

A local television company, Television Broadcasts

Ltd., has purchased rights to air the documentary on its English and Chinese language channels.

But the company, which hopes to expand its commercial activities across the border into Chinese markets, has yet to announce any plans to do so. This spurred the correspondents club to arrange a private

That decision attracted first-time visits from two reening for its members. officials from the Xinhua press agency, Benjing's de facto embassy in the colony, and inspectors from the Hong Kong government's Television and Entertainment Licensing Authority, which can censor films it

judges offensive to neighboring countries.

A Xinhua representatives said the documentary "hurt the feelings of the Chinese people" and asked

Hong Kong government officials told the club's board that it should apply for permission, the first time in its long history that the club has been request-

The club ignored both overtures, but the specter of ed to do so. Xinhus interference revived worries, especially among Hong Kong Chinese journalists, that the rarely invoked colonial laws pertaining to search and science, emergency powers, immigration, treason, sedition and subversion could someday be used to stifle the city's

Patten Calls On China To Break the Deadlock

LONDON — The Hong Kong governor, Chris Patten, urged Chi-na on Monday to resume deadlocked talks on the colony's handover to Beijing in 1997 and said it was time for the Chinese to make

"I think the first thing to do is to start talking again," he said after briefing Prime Minister John Major on the 17 rounds of talks that

Mr. Patten, whose proposals for democratic reform in the period before the handover have provoked strong opposition from Beijing said: "We have already made sig-nificant moves, and I think it would be for the Chinese side to make some moves as well.".

He added: "We would very much like to see a resumption of talks. We are still prepared to negotiate and we very much hope the Chinese are as well."

Mr. Patten infuriated China in October 1992 by proposing changes that would let Hong Kong people elect, directly or indirectly, the majority of the territory's legis-lators before the 1997 takeover. Negotiations broke down in November, with China vowing to scrap any electoral changes in 1997.

A first bill dealing with some of the less contentious changes is be-ing considered by Hong Kong's Legislative Council Mr. Patten has vowed to push on with the propos-als if Beijing refuses to talk.

Dutch to Sue Japanese Over War Brothels

THE HAGUE - The Netherlands on Monday said it had evidence that 200 to 300 Dutch or Dutch-Indones women were coerced into prostitution as "comfort women" for Japanese forces in In-donesia in World War II.

A private Dutch foundation will go to court in Tokyo on Tuesday to demand compen-

sation for the victims. An official investigation of government war archives found proof that in about 65 cases, the Japanese military had physically forced the women into working in brothes, the Dutch Foreign Affairs Ministry said in a statement.

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Mexico Crackdown **Rings With Torture**

By Tod Robberson egion Post Service

MORELIA, Mexico - Mariano Santiz Gómez has a deep brown scar over his left eye from the morning of Jan. 7, when Mexican Army troops arrived in this Mayari Indian mountain village to interrogate townspeople about links they may have had with Indian rehel

activity in the area.

Mr. Santiz said be, like several hundred other men rounded up in Morelia's village square, was on his knees with his hands tied behind his back when a soldier asked him, How many of your comrades did you have to kill to get those boots

Mr. Santiz said he responded:
"None I bought them with my own hard-earned money." The next thing he recalls was an army boot kicking him squarely in

Stories of beatings, torture and incommunicado detention by Mexican Army troops are emerging throughout the southern state of Chiapas in the wake of a Jan. I uprising by hundreds of Indian peasant rebels calling themselves the Zapatista National Liberation.

The army has rejected requests for interviews on human rights or other issues related to the unising.
Military authorities reportedly
have swept through Indian towns
and villages like Morelia to round up men suspected of participating in the uprising, Morelia is 25 kilo-meters (15 miles) west of Altamirano, a town occupied by Zapatistas for at least four days and the long-est-held of four large urban centers they seized on New Year's Day.

Investigators with the Enman rights group Amnesty International said they were preparing a report that would be highly critical of the Mexican government's response to the uprising. It will say that gross human rights violations were perpetrated against this state's Mayan Indian population. "We know there have been atroc-

ities committed here by the mil-tary," a diplomat visiting Chiapas said earlier this month. In Washington, Representative Robert G. Torricelli, a Democrat

of New Jersey, is scheduled to con-vene a hearing Feb. 2 on suspected human rights abuses by the Mexican Army. White House and State Department officials have warned that Mexico, as Washington's newest trading partner under the North American Free Trade Agree-ment, is expected to meet higher human rights standards than it has

in the past. Foreign unitary analysts said that the uprising appeared to have caught the Mexican Army off guard, and that widespread reports of human rights abuses were one of the symptoms of a military huntiedly trying to repair a damaged repu-tation and restore lost authority.

But in Morelia, as well as other villages where troops reportedly ransacked houses and clinics, occumuch the same terms that the govemment has used to describe the Zapatistas: lawless gunmen led by professionals of violence."

come to beat them again," said the taken by journalists.

Reverend Jorge Rafael Diaz, a Roman Catholic priest.

church, where they were interrog ed while kneeling before a tub of water. If they were not forthcoming or gave what soldiers deemed an incorrect answer, their heads were shoved into the tub and held under water. Others had carbonated wa-

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ter ferced up their noses. Villagers said they heard at least three men being beaten in the

covered in bloods.
Mr. Sanaiz, if Tzeltal Indian, describes himself as one of the hicky ones among the men rounded up in the village square at sunrise Jan. 7. According to villagers and human rights investigators, 39 other men re taken away by troops that day after being forced to kneel on con crete for nearly five hours with their hands tied behind their backs.

Ten of them were released in the next two weeks. They returned here with tales of starvation, torture and incommunicado detention by the army. Twenty-six men from More

We know there have been atrocities committed here by the military.

A diplomat who visited the area of the uprising.

having been formally charged with a crime, at the Cerro Hueco prison near Tuxtla Gutierrez, the state capital. Foreign human rights in-vestigators said at least 70 Indians

were being held there.

An Amnesty International investigator, Carlos Salinas, said that for nearly a week his group sought access to the detainees but was blocked from entering the prison by the government's National on on Human Rights. They were finally given access Fri-day after Mr. Torricelli complained directly to President Carlos Salinas

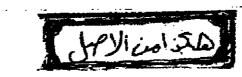
de Gortan.
Testimony gathered by Amnesty investigators was consistent with independent accounts gathered by U.S. journalists who visited Morelia on Friday.

Evidence of other army abuses has surfaced throughout the zone Scores of summary arrests and beatings have been reported in the towns of Ocosingo, Altamirano, Oxchuc and Rancho Nuevo.

On Jan. 4, a day after army troops storned Ocosingo and engaged in heavy street battles with Zapatista guerrillas, journalists found the bodies of nine men some dressed in clothing similar to the uniforms worn by Zapatista rebels — lined up inside the town's produce market, most with bulle wounds in their heads. Yellow twine, apparently used to bind their wrists, lay on the ground beside them. At least one still had twine attached to his right wrist. pied chirches and beat civilian Several were bleeding from cuts on men, villagers refer to the army in their wrists apparently made by the

Almost all appeared to have been shot point-blank in the head, according to a U.S. forensic anthropologist, Clyde Snow, who saw

A government source said inves-tigations of rights abuses, including He said some men had been tak- the Occame deaths, were under en with their wrists bound into his way. But he would not elaborate.



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Death Squads Haunt Algeria Dozens of Killings Laid to Pro-Regime For

Dozens of Killings Laid to Pro-Regime Forces

tants in Algeria in the last four months, according to miles east of Algiers, after several policemen had been Western diplomats, human rights officials and killed there.

The death squads have emerged in response to violence by the militants, who have killed officials, intellectuals, and members of the security forces as part of a campaign to topple the government, the

The violence in Algeria is being carried out by both sides," said a human rights attorney whose life has been threatened by the death squads. "Those in power and those trying to take power. There are frequent summary executions by those believed to be from the government, or allied with the government."

The diplomats and human rights officials said the death squads were linked to or directed by elements of the army and security forces.

Government officials say they do not know who is behind the death squads and deny systematic abuses by the military and police.

The violence in Algeria has claimed some 2,000 lives since it began in January 1992. The two main Islamic groups — the Islamic Armed Movement and the Armed Islamic Group — now control many rural areas and, after nightfall, some poor districts.

Police officers are frequent targets of the Islamic militants, and the death squads often strike in areas where police officers have been killed.

Such killings have recently taken place in the slum area of Kouba as well as the villages of Ain-Taya, 20

New York Times Service miles east of Algiers, and Saoula, 10 miles west of ALGIERS — Pro-government paramilitary death Algiers. On Nov. 17, a death squad left 10 bodies on squads have killed dozens of suspected Muslim mili-the street in the coastal town of Bourj el Kifan, 10

Reprisal killings have become so commonplace that neighborhoods where police or security officials are killed now brace themselves for attacks by the para-

military forces. The pro-government death squads include the Organization of Free Young Algerians and the Secret Organization to Safeguard the Algerian Republic. Western diplomats say they believe these groups may, in fact, stem from the same organization, and they note that the wording of their communiqués is often

"It is difficult to know how many people the death squads have killed," a European diplomat said, "but we believe there have been dozens of assassinations

Those who have witnessed abductions by the death squads live in fear, and many have been warned to keep silent. But a few Algerians told similar stories of kidnapings and murder on the condition they not be identified. In each case, these witnesses said, men in green military fatigues and ski hoods appeared well after the 11:30 P.M. curiew and took people from their homes. The bodies of those who had been abducted were found shot to death on a nearby street the next morning. Notes had been left on several of the corpses.

Many of the latest victims appear to be those with

relatives in the Islamic movement rather than actual combatants or supporters.

-CHRIS HEDGES



Continued from Page 1 two sides appear locked in a deadly contest that is plunging the country

into anarchy.

Islamic militants have already carved out small enclaves. In the militant stronghold of Blida, 50 kilometers (30 miles) south of Al-giers, the militants run whole. A dozen police officers, armed with giers, the militants run whole

neighborhoods and frequently bat-tic the police.

After burning down establish-ments that sell alcohol and assassinating at least one bar owner, militants have dried up Blida, a city of 400,000. Beauty pariors have been ransacked, and most of the women on the streets are veiled.

Stores that sell music cassettes no longer carry recordings by Western groups or female singers. Satellite dishes, which being in foreign broadcasts, have been disman-tled. Kiosks and shops stopped selling newspapers a week ago after an order from the militants.

Fear drives most Algerians home before dark, where they sit in tiny, overcrowded apartments watching the heavily censored governmenta run television network or French -channels that seem to flaunt the

freedom and wealth of Europe. Militants, who send warnings by fax or messenger, also have demanded that the butchers lower the

which is less expensive. The move, especially with growing food short-ages, has proved popular.

In the moddy streets of Algiers' Kouha slum, where the police and Islamic militants open fire on one another almost daily, the reach of automatic weapons and wearing bulletproof vests, nervously man a roadblock on the outskirts of Kouba. But by nightfall this roadblock and another down the street are abandoned.

A few blocks away, in a small house, a senior leader of the Islamic Salvation Front and several lieutenants sat over cups of tea and a plate of chocolate cookies.

"Our first requirement is that those who rule the country get out of power," the senior leader said, "and if they do not want to get out of power, they will be forced out of power. If this demand is not met, there is no reason for us to talk to

"We are not against the army, or even the police, as institutions," he said. "We have many supporters in the lower ranks of both the army and the police, but the chiefs, the

ones who govern, must go."

tors, with the exception of a few oil companies, are pulling out despite substantial losses, while others have been scared away.

"If the food shortages and bread lines continue to grow, people will take to the streets," said Ali Rachedi, director of the newspaper El Haq. "If that happens there will be chaos. The biggest danger now is not just worsening of the armed struggle, but a popular revolt."

There are signs that violence is spinning out of control. The daily

death toll includes about a dozen members of the police and security forces and at least as many civilians, Western diplomats say.

■ 60 Fundamentalists Freed

The Algerian press agency APS said the government released 60 Muslim fundamentalists Monday from a desert prison camp, Renters reported from Algiers.

Last week, the Interior Ministry said it had ordered the release of an unspecified number of prisoners from two desert camps. It also said that it was freeing all people who had been under house arrest.

The ministry said the moves were intended as conciliatory gestures ahead of the national conference on Algeria's political future. The The violence has further fueled main political parties have said price of mest or sell only chicken, economic decline. Foreign inves- they would boycott the conference.



The father and brother of a Sarajevo boy wounded in shelling crying as he is evacuated to Italy on Monday in the hopes that doctors there can save his legs. Another boy wounded in the mortar attack Saturday also was airlifted out of the war-torn region. The attack killed six of the boys' playmates.

UN Commander Renews Bosnia Call

By John Pomfret

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovi-- The outgoing commander of the United Nations forces in the former Yugoslavia renewed his call Monday for authority to order NATO warplanes to back up his troops in case of an attack on UN forces in Bosnia, despite a decision by the UN secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali, to keep that power for himself.

General Jean Cot of the French Army said the idea of waiting "three hours" for political authorities at the UN's headquarters in New York to ask NATO to protect his men was unacceptable.

General Cot spoke at a ceremony to mark a handover of the UN military command in Bosnia from another departing officer, Lieutenant General Francis Briquemont of Belgium, to a British officer, Gen-eral Sir Michael Rose, who once commanded the Special Air Service, the special forces branch of

the British Army.
General Cot, who will leave his command before March 31, and General Briquemont are casualties of what appears to be a widening gap between the UN's political authorities in New York and the military men in Bosnia. In a recent meeting with President François Minerrand, Mr. Burros Ghali is reported to have demanded General Cot's removal from the post he took up in July.

General Briquemoni recently announced he was quitting his post several months early because of frustration with the troubled UN operation here.

Both men have clashed on numerous occasions with Mr. Butros Ghali, a fact alluded to by the French general Monday when he said that the controversy concern-

The key reason, according to General Cot and General Briquemont, is that the UN general secretariat and the UN Security Council have given the generals a huge task to accomplish — delivering hu-manitarian aid in the middle of the Bosnian war zone and protecting five UN "safe areas" in Bosnia without giving them enough troops and a sufficiently elastic mandate. Both generals have said that they

need 9,000 to 10,000 more troops. The controversy between the military officers and UN political side appears to be a symptom of a wider problem involving the political will of the international community to act forcefully in Bosnia.

Several countries with troops in Bosnia - Britain, Canada and France - have said they are considering withdrawing their forces. When asked, General Rose said he had not been sent to oversee the departure of the United Nations from Bosnia.

"That is not part of our intention at the moment' he said.

General Cot appears to have been angered about the tendency of UN political authorities to meddle in what the general has said is his most important duty: protecting the lives of the UN soldiers.

"The problem is very simple," General Cot said. "In case of a massive attack against a safe area or anywhere, the only means we have of reacting against this immediately is close-air support." He added: "Immediately means

three minutes. "That would be perfect," he said. "Half an hour, that would be nice. But it's certainly not three hours."

UN sources said that during several practice exercises, the secretary-general's office took five hours to respond to a request from Gention to order NATO close-air sup-

CHAOS: Starving Siberians Are Getting That Old Apparatchik Runaround From Moscow

lenging but secure life in Siberia, it gy and the use of minerals, said is the reformers she holds responsiis the reformers she holds responsi-

"Our people are on the verge of extinction." Mrs. Kuzmina said at that are isolated and divorced from week's end. "I don't know why my the 'mainland,' people are living in children have to suffer for these unboly conditions," he said.

deed owes the 6,000 people of Bay- desperately trying to cut back on kit about \$2.6 million. He agreed payments to money-losing enterthey must be in desperate straits.

Continued from Page 1

But Mr. Bogomolov, chief of the slow inflation. But there are milbles of what had once been a chalRussian cabinet's section on geololions of Russians like Mrs. Kuzability to change the ethos of govpropelled the ultranationalists' suc-

"I can assure you that everywhere, especially in all these places

Mrs. Kuzmina's story illustrates Oleg Bogomolov, the one bu-reaucrat who Mrs. Kuzmina said Moscow, while Baykit was waiting ation, said that the government in- for its money, Mr. Fyodorov was prises across Russia in order to

towns with nowhere to go and no

way to live without the state. Finally, what Mrs. Kuzmina bumped into was an all-powerful bureaucracy that has changed little from czarist or Communist times. Payments and credits are not awarded on the basis of laws or

contracts, but according to person-al whims and connections. And when Deputy Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar, the architect to its old habits." of Russia's free-market reforms, re-

"Our state in its present form cannot be regarded as democratic." one hand, and the people, on the other, is again widening."

The pampered and corrupt bureaucracy "devoured the 'best' democrats," Mr. Gaidar added. "After it digested them, it returned

lions of Russians like Mrs. Kuzmina, trapped in one-company erament as over any specific policy.

Sand the mostage and real that
most again and real that
propelled the ultranationalists' sucmina, trapped in one-company erament as over any specific policy. mina graduated from college in Krasnoyarsk, in the heart of Sibe-Mr. Gaidar said in the newspaper na, and, unlike most of her urban Izvestia. The gap between the classmates, chose a life in the pio-state and its bureaucracy, on the neer settlement of Baykit.

"The place itself is beautiful," she said. "There's fresh air, crystal rivers, plenty of berries."

There were vacations every summer - to the Black Sea, to the Baltics, even one year to Yugoslavia. For Mrs. Kuzmina and her As Mrs. Kuzmina recounts her husband, a geologist, the oil fields signed last week, it was as much out experiences, it is easy to under-seemed to promise a secure future.

JAPAN: Parliament Defeat Confirmed That Agenda Was Too Ambitious

Continued from Page 1

The punishing reversal in parliament last week was merely the latest sign that this agenda had grown too ambitious.

Mr. Hosokawa vowed to put a vounger generation in power, to tein in government bureau-crats and have elected officials set policy, to shift the balance of power in parliament to urban districts from the rural constituencies, to rescue the economy from a deep recession, to lower the astronomical prices consumers here must pay, to realign the political parties toward the center, to open the economy, and to make ideas rather than cash the currency of political

Any one of these would have represented a sea change for this conservative nation, but a popular notion spread that the transformation was inevitable because of the end of the Cold. War and the growing realization that the workers who were responsible for creating Iapan's wealth were enjoying precious little of it.

Mr. Hosokawa only complicated his task when he determined that the electoral and campaign finance laws had to be overhanled before In a sense, the popularity of the coalition

when it was formed was too high," said Kazuo Aichi, the head of the Defense Agency and a senior figure in the Hosokawa government. "It just created problems by encouraging the prime minister to address too many things. He added: "This cabinet was formed to pass

political reform. That was its mandate. I feel very strongly about this. The cabinet tried to address everything and then kind of dilly-dal-lied and accomplished nothing." In fact, Mr. Hosokawa had already faced

serious setbacks on several of these fronts before the vote in parliament on his reform pack-The most telling losses have come in his

unceasing battles to seize control of the minis-

tries from the bureaucrats who run them.
But, as Haruo Shimada, a Keio University professor and adviser to the prime minister, pointed out, some changes appeared to be tak-ing place despite Mr. Hosokawa's miscalcula-

he reached for his other goals. The vote on Friday thus underscored the fact that, so far at least, the high hopes for fundamental change were a product of oratory rather than action.

The vote on tions, because of the powerful undercurrents at work here. With or without Mr. Hosokawa, something seems to be happening in Japan, even if it is not certain what.

The Socialist Party, which attempted to shift its weight toward the political center by joining Mr. Hosokawa's coalition, was torn in two by Friday's vote and appears headed for a decisive split now.

There also appears to be a growing prospect for more centrist members of the Liberal Democratic Party to defect and join the new parties at the heart of the governing coalition. A growing consumer consciousness has fu-

eled the growth of a new kind of store here, discounters. The popularity of cut-rate stores has helped spread the word that prices can, and maybe even should, come down.

And now, with the prospect growing that Mr. Hosokawa's government will fall and new elections will be held soon, the voters may get a chance to decide whether they are willing to risk the biggest revolution of all -- holding their elected leaders accountable for pushing through the changes they say Japan must en-

British Sex Survey Turns Up Some Traditional Surprises

New York Times Service

LONDON - A survey of sexual attitudes and behavior among the British has turned up results that have surprised some sociologists and pundits. The vast majority of people practice monogamy. and only a small number admit to engaging in homosexual sex.
The National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Life-Styles found that fewer than one in 20 married men and fewer than one in 50 married women reported having more than one sexual partner over the past year. Even fewer — roughly one in 100 married men and one

in 500 married women - reported more than two partners. For single people the figures shifted, so that more than one in four men and more than one in six women had multiple partners over the previous year. The results for people who lived together but were not married were in between but closer to those who are single.

The findings on homosexuality were controversial and, having appeared in excerpis in the press over the past two weeks, were immediately assailed by gry rights groups at a time when the House of Commons is considering a bill that would lower the age of consent from 21 to either 18 or 16.

The groups often cite earlier studies that one out of 10 men are homosexual. By contrast, the current survey indicated that only 3.5 percent of men had had a male partner at some stage in their lives. Among them, only 1.4 percent had had one in the previous five years and only i.i percent in the previous year. The picture was roughly comparable for women, according to the investigators.

And in Austria, President Insists: 'I Will Survive This'

VIENNA - President Thomas Klestil, under fire over a love affair with an aide, denied on Monday that he was considering

resignation. "I will survive this," Austrian state television quoted Mr. Klestil as saying in a newspaper interview to be published Tuesday, breaking his 48-hour silence on the scandal.

In its main news bulletin, the report said Mr. Klestil's office had confirmed the text of the interview, in which the president declared himself "optimistic" and ruled out any thought of quitting.

Mr. Klestil's wife of 37 years, Edith, left him earlier this month, saying she could no longer bear his close relationship with an aide, Margot Loffler, 39, like Mr. Klestil a career diplomat. Conservatives closed ranks around Mr. Klestil, 61, insisting there

was no need for him to quit over revelations of a love affair that has broken up his marriage. As Mr. Klestil talked with aides in the Hofburg on whether to

leave his mistress or resign, the leader of the conservative Austrian People's Party, Erhard Busek, said be believed the affair was a He said at a news conference that "discussion in public is not the way to restore a marriage" and dismissed as "total nonsense" suggestions that the disclosure damaged Mr. Klestil's role as head of

MARKET: Tokyo's Falling Stocks Seem Not to Scare Foreign Investors

package of political reform bills in the upper house, the Nikkei 225-share index plunged 954.19 points to 18,353.24 on Monday, erasing nearly half of the gains made over the previous month. Prices dropped from the outset

as individual and institutional investors took profits. The index had gained nearly 11 percent since the . start of the year. Time is running out for Mr. Hosokawa to pass a reform bill before the legislative session ends on Sat-

the prime minister to step down or call snap elections. Immediate dissolution of the Diet is unlikely," Salomon Brothers said in a note to investors Monday. "Virtually all politicians agree

urday. Failure to do so could force

that adopting fiscal support mea-sures is necessary immediately." The chief cabinet secretary, Masayoshi Takemura, said Monday that the coalition, which had put

economic policy on the back burn-

er while it pursued political reform,

were likely before Feb. 11, when cent, could be slashed to 1.0 per-Mr. Hosokawa is to meet President cent. Bill Clinton to discuss the two nanons' thorny trade relations.

·But even though additional pubhic works spending is likely to be approved, a reduction in income taxes, which foreign governments have long seen as the most effective way to prod the recession-plagued posed plans to pay for the measure with an eventual increase in con-

Bold new iscal policies are likely to be possible only when the political situation is clarified, which is unlikely until after a new election," the Salomon note said.

sumption taxes. . .

The stock market could languish of any decline would be lessened if the Bank of Japan were cut interest would pursue both at once. Ana-

Foreigners, who are estimated to have plowed nearly I trillion yen (\$8.9 billion) into Japanese stocks since the start of this year, are also likely to provide support. Their buying accelerated this year as for-eign fund managers, fearful that stock markets in Southeast Asia Japanese economy pack to meature, could be delayed until a new government is formed. That is because 80 percent and 85 percent of the although there is consensus to cut region's equity capital. With the income taxes, the Socialists in Mr. Nikkei index having lost more than half its value since December 1989, half its value since December 1989, se economy back to health, had peaked, shifted assets to Japan. many hope the index will rise to 22,000 points by the end of 1994.

> "A lot of the investments are asset-allocation driven," said Kathy Matsui, a strategist at Bar-clay's de Zoete Wedd Ltd. "That's to lock in gains, with most of the why I don't think they're going to turn around and sell."

Brokers said foreign investors for weeks of months, but the extent would continue to enter the market even as the index fell to 17,000, a key resistance level. But an erosion expected. The official discount would threaten to undermine the this type of movement. We're getwould pursue total a feesures rate, now at a record low 1.75 per-health of the financial system.

panies rely on unrealized gains on their equity portfolios -a theoreti-cal calculation of the capital gain they would pocket if they sold -- to write off had debt or take extraor-

dinary expenses for restructuring. "If we have a market on March 31 that is below 18,591, the closing level one year earlier, then there's going to be negative ramifications for the financial system and the economy," said Betsy Daniel, a financial analyst at Morgan Stanley. "Banks won't be insolvent, but their ability to write off bad loans would be significantly reduced." The major test will come toward the end of March, when companies

close their accounts for the finan-

cial year. Banks and companies

shares being snapped up by for-

"It's not a stable or healthy market when core investors are selling off their shares to foreigners," the foreign fund manager said. ting warning signals."

Stasi Files Fail to Link Brandt's Colleague to a Plot

BERLIN - More than 800 pages of former East German intelnce files released on Monday shed no light on allegations that a prominent colleague of Willy Brandt's had plotted to overthrow the former West German chancel-

Material found in the archives of Stasi, the former East German security police gives a detailed pic-ture of East Berlin's plans to discredit Herbert Wehner, who was parliamentary leader for the Social Democrats when Mr. Brandt was

But it gave no evidence of links between Mr. Wehner and East German leaders that Mr. Brandt's widcited last week as a sign that he had going, was responsible for the national terrorist known as Carlos ow, Brigitte Seebacher-Brandt,

ernment to force her late husband to resign.

A controversy about the men, both now dead, has become an issue in this year's election cam-paign. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats have seized on it to accuse the Social Democrass of being unreliable and unpa-

Mr. Wehner's prewar career as a Communist official and postwar East German plans to punish him for leaving the party in 1942. Included were reports he wrote in exile in Moscow, which have led to charges that Mr. Wehner, long

Many of the 868 pages dealt with

whom he denounced.

state, which is largely ceremonial.

The files ended in 1966, the year Mr. Wehner became minister for all-German affairs in a coalition government, with a secret note suggesting that Stasi collect material on him for a trial to prove he was a traitor to communism.

According to Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt, Mr. Wehner was in close touch with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, in May 1974 when Mr. Brandt's aide, Gunter Guillaume, was unmasked as a Commu nist spy. Mr. Brandt resigned over

the scandal. ■ Link to Carlos Denied A former Stasi officer denied on seen as the loyal workhorse who Monday that he had supplied exkept the Social Democratic faction plosives to an associate of the inter-

worked with the Communist gov- deaths of fellow Communists for the 1983 bombing of a French cultural center in West Berlin, Rep-

ters reported. Helmut Voigt, in his first testi-mony since his trial began last week, told a Berlin criminal court that he had been ordered to make

contact with the Carlos group. Mr. Voigi, 51, faces charges that he ordered the return of explosives confiscated from Johannes Weinrich, a suspected lieutenant of Carlos's, as Mr. Weinrich entered East Germany in 1982.



FAT: Obese Look to U.S. Courts for Relief From Burden of Discrimination professor of psychology at the University of Vermont who surveyed the

Continued from Page 1

appearance" protections. While federal civil rights laws specifically bar appearance processed on race and sex physical characteristics such as obesity, uginess and shortness are not protected. There are many negative stereotypes for the overweight: They are in poor physical shape, or unclean, or lazy. In the workplace the worst

headache: an unproductive employee. "In the workplace, it's clear that fat people are usually not promoted and underemployed," said Laura Eljaiek, head of the National Association to Advance Fat Acceptance. Fighting back is the least of a fat person's worries in the workplace, righting to recent studies for the association by Esther Rothblum, a

poor physical surprise when accurate — translate to a manager's largest

group's 4,000 members.

Miss Rothblum found that the more people weighed, the more they reported anecdotal instances of employment discrimination and of being the targets of jeering comments about weight.

Some courts have agreed that some jobs, such as emergency workers, may require that people not be too fat. But Miss Rothbiam and other researchers said that 90 percent of work-related activities were not affected by weight.

Employers seem not to be moved by that fact. A study last fall by Harvard University's School of Public Health, published in the New England Journal of Medicine, firmly linked being fat with being economically disadvantaged. There are, it said, about 30 million fat Americans, 900,000 of them considered obese.

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Reform Slows Down

Winter Fog in Moscow

Under its new government, Russia is setting off into the fog without a compass. Most of the political leaders strongly committed to economic reform have bailed out. The prime minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin, who is no friend of theirs, says that his program will now combine some Western ideas with greater regard for the special circumstances of the Russian situation. That sounds like an attempt to compromise between market principles and Communist practice. It won't work, and the effects will, unfortunately, be much harder on the Russian people than the original reforms would have been.

For President Bill Clinton this change of course in Moscow comes uncomfortably hard on the heels of his summit meeting there, less than a week earlier, with President Boris Yeltsin. It is a strong hint that Western influence on developments in Russia over the coming months will be slight. The Western democracies will need to keep their aid ready to support good decisions when Russia makes them. But if there ever existed a time when foreign aid could be used as a great lever to change minds in Russia, that time has now passed.

That is a setback for American foreign policy, and one that might usefully sharpen the discussion in Washington about aid and

The West Will Watch

Russian economic reform is barely breathing. President Boris Yeltsin last week named a cabinet stacked with officials who want to keep the economy firmly under government control. Gone is Yegor Gaidar, the primary architect of market reform; gone, for now, is Boris Fyodorov, who, as finance minister, was the only Russian standing in the way of hyperinflation. Mr. Yeltsin appointed only one reformer, Anatoli Chubais, but he is rumored to want out in a few months after he completes

his ambitious privatization program.

Running policy for Mr. Yeltsin will be Gorbachev-era apparatchiks like Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, who proclaims an end to "the period of market romanticism," and Viktor Gerashchenko, head of the central bank, who wants to pump trillions of excess rubles into an economy already running infla-tion rates above 20 percent a month. No wonder Mr. Chernomyrdin promises to control inflation by "nonmonetaristic" means.

Translation: government price controls.

None of the new officials have voiced a coherent economic strategy; it is unlikely that any of them can. But what they are sure to do is funnel huge subsidies into steel mills, military factories and state-owned farms. That is great news for the politically wired managers who line their pockets with the subsidies, but it is a threatening economic prescription for nearly everyone else. What sense does it make to keep steel factories churning out molten

about how much was actually delivered versus the promises. Quite a lot of aid has gone to Russia during the past two years, if you include the debt relief (postponement of debt payments and forgiveness of some of the loans) that makes up most of it. But other than debt relief, the amounts provided have been far less than the Russians were led to expect.

The world's response to Russia's distress has been similar to attempts to cope in the 1980s with the Latin debt crisis. Again the primary emphasis has been on preventing the debtors financial default and isolation, a useful goal but particularly in the Russian case hardly sufficient. In both cases the rescue efforts have been slow and intermittent. In Latin America, after a dire drop initially in the standard of living, things are now turning out pretty well. It would be unwise to assume that events in Russia will

necessarily work out equally cheerfully.
Russia is getting less Western help than it had anticipated, and the West is seeing less reform in Russia than it had hoped. Progress there is evidently going to be slower, and relations with the rest of the world scratchier, than in the past two years. In a period in which Russia's sense of direction is likely to be highly erratic, it is important for the United States to be exactly the opposite - steady, clear and predictable in its intentions.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

metal when Russia already produces almost twice as much steel as the United States for an economy only one-eighth as large? More steel will not feed the hungry or house the homeless. But if the Yeltsin government proceeds to pay subsidies with new rubles, it will drive inflation to astronomical levels, wrecking markets and pummeling the poor and elderly who are forced to survive on the vanishing

value of their fixed incomes. Mr. Chernomyrdin wants the West to believe that he is serious about reform but will make it slow and gentle. But he doesn't give a cine to what serious, slow reform would mean.

"Serious" means a reform that stabilizes prices; the way to do that is to stop printing rubles. "Slow" presumably means that the government will preserve existing factories with subsidies. The only feasible way for the government to pay subsidies without printing money is to boost taxes. The problem is that Russia has no administrative mechanism or political will to raise taxes by huge amounts; nor has Mr. Yeltsin told voters that this is

what slow reform requires. Mr. Yeltsin might want to run away from economic reality. The danger is that if he persists, the economy will implode and pave the way for right-wing fanatics like Vladimir Zhirinovsky to take over and destroy democracy.

The West can hope that Mr. Yeltsin comes quickly to his senses. It can prepare for the day when he does by being ready to jump in without delay to help.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Americans Need to Save

my has once again begun to grow strongly. ance, indirectly, rose by half. That is an Even the cautious Federal Reserve Board agrees that an expansion is at last under way. The country is getting richer. That raises a question: What should Americans do with

their rising wealth? The conventional answer begins by calling for more money for education and so forth. But let's not limit ourselves to the one-third of the economy that runs through public bud-gets. Let's talk about the whole thing. Most of the economy, after all, consists of spending on personal consumption by private individuals Private decisions will do as much to shape the future economy as public policy can.

In the last cycle of sustained growth, the long boom of the 1980s, Americans sharply changed the general pattern of their spending. It is instructive to see what happened, since a lot of people apparently are not entirely

pleased with the way things worked out.

By the end of the '80s, Americans were spending much less of each dollar on food than a decade earlier and much more on medical care. As a society gets richer, the share of its income devoted to food typically drops, and in the '80s that drop was probably accelerated by the fierce competition in the grocery industry. At the same time, over the decade, the proportion of personal spending that went into medi-

After long hesitation, the American econo- cal care, whether directly or, through insurastounding increase in so short a time.

There were other changes as well, but much smaller. Spending on recreation rose a bit, and on lawyers. But the proportion of the average person's spending that went into the great American passion for cars and driving fell significantly. It appears that the rise in health spending was forcing people to hold down or even cut back other parts of their budgets. By no means all of the rise in medical

spending was financed by reducing other spending. Americans also saved much less. In the early '70s they saved nearly 10 percent of their after-tax income. By the end of the '80s it was down to 4 percent. That is dangerous because investment comes out of savings. Low investment sets limits on technology and the

kind of jobs that pay rising wages.

Two of the great concerns about the economy - the enormously rapid rise in health costs and the drop in savings and investment -are related. Reforms to limit the continued increases in the first are necessary to remedy the other. Economic growth in the 1980s was substantial but lopsided, imposing great strains on the country. Now that the economy is growing again, its new wealth needs to be used to recover a better balance.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

A Heavy U.S. Hand in Tokyo

The stern injunctions to Japan by the U.S. Treasury secretary, Lloyd Bentsen, may be part of a new tactical maneuver.

After meeting in Tokyo with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and his finance minister, Hirohisa Fujii, the Treasury secretary declared that things were not progressing between his country and Japan. Mr. Benisen threatened that if satisfactory trade agree-ments are not reached before the Hosokawa-Clinton summit on Feb. 11 in Washington, the United States will review the fundamentals of the economic partnership defined last July to reduce the Japanese trade surplus.

Mr. Bentsen's comments come, perhaps not coincidentally, at a politically difficult moment for the Japanese prime minister, abandoned late last week by part of the Socialist group in the Senate, which refused to support his reform program. The American attitude might be explained by the welcome opportu-nity offered by a weakened and thus theoretically less resistant prime minister. Still, one has to wonder whether Mr. Bentsen's attitude was not dictated by other considerations. Is Mr. Hosokawa losing Mr. Clinton's confi-dence? In that case, isn't American diplomacy, in its obsession with economic issues, playing rough with an ally in trouble?

- Le Monde (Paris).



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Governing Isn't Impossible, Just Harder Than Before

WASHINGTON - When President Bill Clinton delivers his State of the Union address Tuesday night, he will face more than the daunting challenge of an election-year agenda crammed with tough topics. Governments in democratic societies around the world

are notably weak these days.

More than a year ago, Bill Brock, the former Republican senator from Tennessee who under President Ronald Reagan was special trade representative and then secretary of labor, linked the phenomenon to the revolutionary

economic changes sweeping the world.

The virtual erasure of national boundaries to the flow of capital and location of manufacturing and service facilities lessens the ability of governments to control their national economies. Left of center or right of center, governments find it nearly impossible to enact and carry through policies that will cushion the shock waves of this economic transformation. Even if the policies are correct, another elec-

tion is upon them before leaders can demon-

Mr. Is upon them before reacted but the strate that they are on the right path.

Mr. Brock's analysis also applies to the United States, where George Bush struggled and failed and now Bill Clinton is being buffeted by forces he finds hard to tame. But beyond those elemental forces, there are additional factors in America that have made the task of governing far more difficult than it used to be.

The weakened condition of three principal governing institutions — parties, Congress and the presidency — has damaged the capacity of the system to develop and sustain coherent policy. And their weakness has fed the growth in power of two other sets of institutions, interest groups and the press, which, whatever their utility in other respects, are ill-equipped to develop national consensus

The decline of political parties, which have supplied the necessary connective tissue be-tween executive and legislative authority since the first decades of the republic, is a familiar tale. It reflects the suburbanization of America and the emergence of television as a principal means of communication among other forces. The opposition to NAFTA was led by the Democratic majority leader and the majority whip of the House. Two of the top three Democrats in the Senate also opposed the president. He put forward a high-priority health care plan, only to find it sandwiched between competing plans advanced by other groups of Democrats. The reality is that we do not have two parties in Washington. We have 536. The president, the 100 senators and the 435 representatives are each a political party of one. Every one of them

ed the volunteers, chose the issues - and ran as if it were the only office on the ballot. Once in office, they quickly discovered that governing is a lot tougher than campaigning,

picked out the particular office he or she want-

ed, raised the campaign funds, hired the poll-ster, the media adviser, the consultants, recruit-

By David S. Broder

that without genuine bonds of party loyalty, coalitions are hard to build. Like his predecessors, Mr. Clinton found that dealing with members of Congress was often tougher than negotiating with heads of

other sovereign states.

The president soon found himself trying to cut deals with people who operate in a ruthless-ly self-interested fashion. The classic case came when Senator Herbert Kohl, Democrat of Wisconsin, a multimillionaire who paid for his own campaign, informed the president of the United States that the ceiling on a gas-tax increase was precisely 4.3 cents. Because Mr. Kohl was a potential swing vote, Mr. Clinton had to accept. That was just one of many deals that enabled

him to pass a budget by a single vote in the House and by Vice President Al Gore's tiebreaking vote in the Senate. NAFTA and other issues brought on more such bargaining. While Mr. Clinton won more often than he lost on final passage, the bargaining process too often

We Americans ought to be honest and say that the decayed condition of our institutions makes the odds against any president's success daunting.

involved the sacrifice of important national goals - a rational energy policy, for example. It cost government some of its moral author-ity, for the public generally reacted with revul-sion to the spectacle of this crude bargaining. not realizing that it is the inevitable by-product of a system in which every office-seeker and officeholder constitutes his or her own party.

The weakening of the American presidency is the result of many forces, including the party splintering just discussed. The growth of government programs has sapped the president's

ability to manage anything.

Too many people beyond his reach — federal bureaucrats and state and local officials spending federal dollars -- do the day-to-day work of governing for which he is in theory accountable.

This president has struggled even to manage him This president has struggled even to manage his own White House staff, and the fiasco over the Bobby Ray Inman appointment casts doubt on

whether he has figured out how to do it.

A series of credibility crises has weakened Americans' trust in their presidents, from Lyndon Johnson and Vietnam to George Bush on Iran-contra and "Read my lips, no new taxes." Mr. Clinton has added to the list, with everything from his excuses for missing military service to the special prosecutor on Whitewater.

But this president, unlike several of his predecessors, has an activist agenda; this year alone, he hopes to restructure three basic social programs - education, welfare and health care.

Historically, major changes in domestic policy have occurred in special circumstances. when the country was deep in a recognized crisis (the Great Depression setting the stage for the New Deal) or a president had just won a landslide election victory (Lyndon Johnson and the Great Society of 1965, or Ronald Reagan

and the tax-and-budget revolution of 1981).

Neither case fits Mr. Clinton's situation. The doubts he raised in the campaign limited his victory to a phyrality of 43 percent, which in turn has reduced his political clout in the hand-tohand combat with the leaders of the other 535 parties in Washington. Even as the economic recovery bolsters him, his repeated imbroghos, personal and political, drag him back down.

If the parties are weak and the presidency is weak, then what word applies to Congress and its reputation? The lawmakers have long been the butt of jokes, but the contempt in which they are held these days bespeaks something darker and more simister. An NBC-Wall Street Journal poll

last month found only three of 10 respondents expressing approval of the national legislature.

The effect on the legislators can be measured in several ways. They are bailing out in record numbers. In 1992, 65 House members retired from Congress; the early pace suggests that the numbers may be even higher this year. Many are relative youngsters, like Representative Tim Penney, Democrat of Minnesota, 42, who said he had been worn down after seven years by frustration with a Congress "that is constantly frag-mented and seldom gets anything done."

For those who stay behind, the public mood feeds serious anxiety attacks. Members of the largest freshman class in almost half a century face with dread the prospect of running for the first time with the awful label "incumbent"

attached to their names.

Even upperclassmen weigh and measure each vote for the hidden time bomb it may contain. seeking constant reassurance that an opponent will not zap them with a 30-second spot for their vote or that a single slip will not be farmed into white-hot flames by the talk show network. A House member who came to Congress a quarter-century ago says: "I have never served with more chickens than there are today. They don't want to cast any tough votes."

Politics abhors a power vacuum. The authority lost by the legitimate organs of government
— parties, presidents and legislators — flows elsewhere. In America, much of it has been taken over by interest groups, which claim to "represent" their members in ways that elected officials and politicians cannot or will not.

I do not take a purist view of special interests or their financial and political clout. In a diverse, pluralistic society, representation has to

go beyond the mere act of voting on election day. But there is a question of proportion. When scores of House members receive more

than half their campaign funds from political action committees, the balance has shifted in ways that make it virtually impossible for any issue to be considered on its merits. (Health care provides a case in point. The White House has logged into its computers the names of more than 1,100 interest groups with substantial stakes in the health care battle.)

The other recipient of the power that has flowed out of the governing institutions is the press. Willy-nilly, much of the agenda setting that was done by political parties and elected officials in times past has drifted into the hands

of news organizations. We journalists are ill-equipped for the job. Reporters are instinctively fight promoters. Consensus-building is not our forte — or our job. Launching and carrying through public policy requires sustained effort. The press in all its forms is episodic. We flit from topic to topic. Our attitude toward institutions is cavalier. All this hobbles our ability to substitute for

political leadership — even if we had any claim to do so, which we do not. **D** . Does this mean that governing is impossible? No, but it is increasingly difficult. This is not to make alibis for President Clinton. He promised

national leadership and it is up to him to deliver. But we Americans ought to be honest and say that the decayed condition of our vital institutions makes the odds against any president's success pretty dainting.

And we might acknowledge another fact: our own complicity in these problems. Weak as our

institutions may be, they have not lost their responsiveness. When the American people send an unequivocal signal of what they want done, Washington still gets the message — and acts.

Look at gun control. For years, polls had shown majority support for stricter measures, but there was so little passion behind the polling numbers that aggressive lobbying could de-feat measures like the Brady bill. When voters finally became aroused by repeated incidents of

slaughter by gan-toting crazies. Congress, the president and both parties got on the ball. But often, the people send confusing contradictory signals to Washington. For example, most Americans say they are satisfied with their own care but would like to see health insurance. made available to everyone. They want govern-ment to crack down on excesses, trauds and ripoffs that they think are occurring in the health care system. But they don't want a big government bureaucracy or any government official standing between them and their doctor or hospital. And, by the way, they don't want to pay more taxes for more protection.

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When people begin to resolve some of these contradictions in their own minds, they may be able to start repairing battered institutions. The Washington Post.

When Foreign Operators Rock the Boats in Distant Harbors

HONG KONG — "Extremism in the de-fense of liberty" was once a conservative claim to virtue, but it never went unchallenged by politicians of a different stripe. Today, however, some extreme forms of free

market philosophy appear to go unques-tioned in much of the Western world, despite the instability they may sometimes cause. Last year France saw in the assault on the franc the machinations of foreign exchange dealers. So how must it feel for a medium-sized Asian country to be subject to waves of foreign money over which it has little control without denying its own long-standing commitments to the merits of the marketplace?

In the past few weeks, most of the stock markets of Asia, and some in Latin America, have shown remarkable volatility. Daily movements in excess of 2 percent have become almost the norm. Movements of 5 percent are no longer a surprise. Even one of 10 percent gets a headline for only a day. No one factor accounts for all of this, but the biggest single influence is the flow of foreign portfolio investment, or, in some cases, hot money chasing higher interest rates.

Mostly this has been regarded as "a good thing" by almost everyone except some central banks that must try to neutralize the effect of these flows on their monetary policies. Recipient countries are able to boast of By Philip Bowring

their nations' attractions to foreign investors. Prices mostly go up. The market participants are naturally in the forefront of those saying that portfolio flows are an unavoidable part of globalization, and will help the more open developing economies by giving them access to cheaper capital than is available from do-

mestic sources. All these are half-truths. It is worth taking a look at the response of two of the most successful Asian economies, South Korea and Taiwan, to see how they have responded to what has been happening elsewhere. Both have been under severe pressure from Western trade partners for financial sector liberalization, but both have either shelved plans for easing portfolio investment restrictions or even, in the Korean case, put

up additional bureaucrane obstacles. The Seoul bourse has been one of the more stable in Asia because of the relatively small part played by foreign money, which was confined to a few institutions. Indeed, as recently as 18 months ago the fund managers of London and New York who now pay 30 percent premiums for Korean funds would not touch them at a 30 percent discount. Much of the recent movement on the Seoul market has been due to speculation as to

whether the government would raise the foreign limit from 10 to 15 or 20 percent. The government is then abused by foreigners for insisting that the overall interests of the eco-nomy take precedence over their interests. In Taiwan, the government has postponed an increase in foreign portfolio levels. No one could claim that Taiwan's market volatility

has ever been foreign-driven, but, as in South Korea, there are money-supply and interestrate consequences. Contrast this with Thailand. The foreign portfolio has not just helped lift the stock market by more than 100 percent over a year. It has pushed short-term interest rates down

to levels that cannot long be maintained with-out compromising broader policy objectives. New Zealand has had to cope with floods of money from "experts" who barely knew where it was a few months earlier but learned that it had a reserve bank with an anti-inflation constitution. Result: a flood of money that pushed the currency up and interest rates down far

enough to threaten economic damage. Even India has been affected, although its stock market only recently came into favor. Inflow of \$1 billion to \$2 billion may not seem much to a stock market with capitalization of \$100 billion. But, as in Brazil, which is of similar size, the impact is big because markets Currency speculators. are thin relative to capitalization.

Free market advocates often do not understand how the weight of money from Europe and North America can destabilize smaller markets. So far there have been few complaints, because markets have been going up. But remember 1987? At that time Asian markets were far less influenced by foreign portfolios than now, yet they slumped even more sharply than Wall Street did. Next time the carnage could be worse, and last longer, becoming a significant political issue. The cry o uo: "Forei eners caused our market to fall 50 percent. In future, keep them out!"

Such sentiments will undermine commitment to more important aspects of the market economy - free trade, flow of direct investment, transfer of technology and so on.

This is not to argue against the merits of globalization or of investing in emerging markets. But recent excesses could endanger a lot more than broker, exchange-dealer and fundmanager commissions (and personal account dealings, which drive so many of them). The Koreans and Taiwanese are right to be wary. If liberalism and national interest are to be compatible in the long run, economic man-agement of countries like South Korea, Malaysia and Thailand cannot be beholden to the whims of the portfolio allocators and

International Herald Tribune

Evidence of Nazi-Communist Collusion Behind the Propaganda

N EW YORK — Even today, it is widely believed that during the 1930s Stalin may have been tyrannical and treacherous but at least his anti-fascism was genuinely anti-fascist. Wasn't it?

The Communists may have done monstrous things, but about Hitler they were ahead of the complacent.

appeasing democracies. Weren't they?
There is good reason to doubt it.
On the freezing night of Feb. 27,
1933, the parliament building in Berlin, the Reichstag, was demolished by

Communism and fascism served each other in destroying freedom. A Dimitrov conspiracy would be the earliest evidence of a secret bond.

fire in an obviously political yet mysterious act of arson. That fire marked the beginning of

the totalitarian age in Europe. Using it as a pretext, the newly elected chancellor, Adolf Hitler, shed the mask of democratic pretensions and struck. The Nazis' prime target -even before their anti-Semitic persecutions -- was the German left, the Communists above all. Many important leftists were rounded up in mass

arrests: others fled, mainly to Paris. A meaningful Communist response to fascism had been curiously slow in coming, but with the Reichstag fire the battle between the Nazis and the left at last seemed imminent.

Seeking to pin the fire on the Communists, Hitler convened a show trial in Leipzig. It starred a senior Bulgarian Communist, Georgi Dimitroy tone of Stalin's closest associates), and two of his aides, along with a young Dutch lar-left crank, Marinus Van der Lubbe, who almost surely acted alone in setting the fire. All had been arrested in Germany. By Stephen Koch

The Communists counterstracked with a worldwide propaganda campaign, which was vastly more persuave than the Nazis'. It was officially and popularly welcomed by the West, which appropriately felt threatened by developments in Germany.

The campaign was covertly directed by the secret service of the Comintern, the Kremlin's international arm, and masterminded by Willi Münzenberg, the organizational genius behind the Comintern's propagande the Comintern's propaganda

operations in the West.
Using fact and fiction, he set out to co-opt and lead widespread revulsion against the events in Germany. This set the agenda for the anti-fascism of the era. Mr. Münzenberg's apparat-chiks revealed many Nazi horrors. with a special focus on the leadership of the SA, the Nazi party's private army of brown-shirted thugs, and their commandant, Ernst Röhm.

The war of words was designed to reach beyond Communist ranks to enlightened people everywhere -- artists, writers, intellectuals, everyone aroused against Nazism. All were drawn in, as well they might have been.

Yet after a seven-month trial before five German judges that was purportedly set up to destroy him and that was marked by unrelenting Nazi prosecutorial invective, Mr. Dimitroy was acquitted late in 1933. How could this have happened?

During the trial, rumors circulated that a secret deal had been struck between the Nazi and Communist secret services, assuring Mr. Dimitrov and his two licutenants of acquittal. Evidently the rumors were true. The trial was a charade within a charade. In 1948, Ruth Fischer, a former high-level German Communist, in her book "Stalin and German Communism," published persuasive evidence of just such a covert collaboration, hased on her conversations with

Communist and Nazi go-betweens. During the trial, she was let in on

the general outlines of the apparent

deal by Wilhelm Pieck, who would

become president of East Germany. In 1933 he had sought her assistance

in the propaganda operations. During and after World War II, Miss Fischer systematically tried to learn the whole story, using, among others, Rudolf Diels, a former Nazi deeply involved in the trial and the Gestapo, and Bob Edwards, a former high-level British Communist who

had learned details of the apparent conspiracy in Moscow. In 1989, I interviewed Mr. Minzenberg's widow, Babette Gross, 92, in Munich. She confirmed Miss Fi-

scher's information about a deal.

After 1991, when the Committeen archives began to open, new documentary evidence revealed high-level contacts between German army offi-cers and Stalin's aides on such matters as General Röhm and the SA and details of Mr. Dimitrov's release

The evidence on what I had come to regard as the Dimitrov conspiracy seemed close to conclusive. In 1992, Peter Semerdjiev, a former member of the Bulgarian party's Central Committee, who had been very close to Mr. Dimitrov, told me

that during the '40s and '50s the secret conspiracy was known to him and a few top Bulgarian leaders. What could possibly have motivated both dictators to make such an arrangement? They fully intended to destroy each other. Yet they had much in common, not least their radi-

cal hatred for liberal democracy. And

in 1933 each had practical reasons for wanting a propaganda war with more bark than bite. Neither wanted to escalate their enmity to the level of premature armed conflict. But they needed each other to reinforce the mutual mass fear and loathing that sustained their claims to totalitarian power.

And both seem to have benefited

from supplying each other with disinformation to be used against their domestic enemies. We have long known that Stalin arranged for forgeries made by the Gestapo to discredit Field Marshal Mikhail Tochachevsky and others he murdered in the Great Terror of 1936-1938. My evidence indicates that Hit-

da generated by Mr. Minizenberg's apparatus for the murder of General Robin and the slaughter of his SA storm troopers during the Night of Long Knives on June 30, 1934.

While Himmler's SS blackshirts were machine-gunning their fellow Nazis in the SA, Stalin summoned his closest advisers to the Kremlin for a midnight meeting. According to the memoir of Walter Krivitsky, a senior intelligence officer who defected to the West, Stalin said that at that very hour Hitler was consolidating his position as Europe's most powerful fig-ure. Therefore, the true Soviet policy henceforth would be secretly to seek,

despite the anti-fascist appearances.

ler used the NKVD and the propagan-

This directive, according to Mr. Krivitsky, was handed down six years before the Nazi-Soviet alliance of August 1939 set the stage for World War II. Thus, almost certainly, the most urgent moral cause of the 1930s, antifascism, was betrayed from within by precisely the Communists who most ardently claimed it as their own.

The differences between communism and fascism were profound, yet there is no doubt that they served each other in destroying freedom. A probable Dimitrov conspiracy is the earliest evidence of that secret bond.

The writer, chairman of the writing division of Columbia University, is author of Double Lives," about espionage and culture before the Cold War. He contributed this conunent to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Bismarck's Return

BERLIN - Prince Bismarck will arrive in Berlin on Friday [Jan. 26] and will therefore be able to be present at the court festivities in honor of the Emperor's birthday. He will be lodged in the castle in the suite of apartments occupied by the Cesarevitch on the occasion of his last visit to Berlin. The duration of his stay is not yet determined. General Count Waldersee, the Commander of the 9th Army Corps, whose headquar-ters is at Altona, only a few miles distant from Prince Bismarck's house, has received orders to proceed to Friedrichsruh, and will probably accompany the ex-Chan-cellor to Berlin Various patriotic

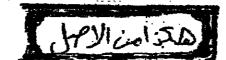
associations are preparing an impos-ing reception for the Prince. 1919: Problems at Home

LONDON - The "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent

American impatience with the seeming slowness of the Peace Confer-ence. In the absence of the expected business boom many people are asking why President Wilson does not hurry home to size attention to the many pressing problems connected with railroads; thipping, money, aredit, production, labor prices and, more particularly, unemployment, which the New York Herold today [Jan. 25] declares is "approaching a penious stage."

1944: U.S. Raid on Sofia LONDON - From our New York edition: The German official news

agency, D.N.B. said early today [Jan. 5] that American bombers escorted by fighters attempted to attack Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, at moon yes-terday. Anti-sirciaft fire and German and Bulgarian fighter planes dis-persed the greater part of the Ameri-can planes before they reached Sofia, D.N.B. said. A number of the Ameriwires that there are symptoms of can planes it said, were shot down.



OPINION

A Guide to the State of the Speech

WASHINGTON — You cannot watch a State of the Union address without a scorecard. Here is a handy-dandy sheet of favorite plays and intricate defenses to paste in your hat as President Bill Clinton and the Congress

put on their annual pregame pageant.

1. Watch for the keyword theme-setter. Presidents say, "The State of the Union is —" and then add "good" or "sound," or as one did in an unprecedented fit of candor, "not good." If Mr. Clinton says something like "getting better," keep your eye out for.

better," keep your eye out for:
2. The climbing-economy credit grab.
Ordinarily the results of the first year are blamed on the previous administration; new policies take a year to take effect. This year, however (thanks to the defeat

N EW YORK — As the century nears its end, the United States

occupies a preeminent position, the most dominant in its history. In part,

this has to do with the misfortunes of

others — an empire has fallen, countries have fractured, economics sag.

This has been a century of much

technical progress, yet it has been the bloodiest ever. Millions died in two

world wars; millions more were

killed by their own governments. Throughout all this, the United States, for all its difficulties, has re-

mained the hope and haven of those

In my years at the United Nations.

listened to much criticism of the

United States (though less in recent

years). It is said to be materialistic

racist, violent and hegemonic. But in this far from ideal world, the United

States has established a remarkably

admirable record. Twice in this centu-

ry it came to Europe's rescue. After

each salvation, it tried sentimentally

After World War II, the United

States donated large sums to rebuild

the economies not only of its allies but

of its defeated enemies. In 1951, al-though they were weary of war, Amer-

icans took up arms to defend Korea.

As the anchor of NATO, they shoul-

dered the burdens and risks of con-

taining Communist aggression.
In Vietnam, the American impulse

to protect went too far. The inclucta-

ble lesson is that a vibrant democracy

can bring down an otherwise good

presidency by democratic protest. The succeeding president was himself driven from office after offending

These are instances, only a few

years apart, in which the American

people revoked mandates and toppled

commanders in chief by bloodless re-

sistance. Despite the turnoil, Ameri-

can democracy was never threatened.

to establish the international mecha-

nisms to prevent à recurrence.

seeking a better life.

Not Such a Bad Record

By Morris B. Abram

By William Safire

of the benighted Clinton stimulus package, and to the drop in oil prices bequeathed by President George Bush), the economy continues to grow without inflation. Listen to credit being snatched

by Democrats, culminating in:
3. We have all but licked the budget deficit, so come home, Perot voters. Remember those dire \$300 billion redink projections? Thanks to spending reductions (forced on the administration, but now welcomed) and the aforementioned Clinton climbing economy, we are projecting a piddling \$180 billion next year. Do not expect to hear anyone blamed for egregiously wrong

During this same period, legalized

racism has been overcome by legisla-tion and court action. Large seg-ments of society have been obliged to

give obedience, sometimes by sullen

surrender, to the nation's higher principles, which prevail over preju-dice on such explosive issues as race,

Although America is composed of

as many ethnic and religious groups as any country, not since the Civil War has any group tried to break away. America's racial patterns are

changing and its economy is matur-

ing, but the constant is peaceful adjustment within the framework of a

constitution that has been amended

only 26 times in more than 200 years.

the United States has not yielded its

traditions of due process. As with oth-

er problems, the nation confronts its

concerns through open debate and free elections. Congress has begun to take control of the gun problem.

Economically, the United States is not booming, but its unemployment figures are half those of most of the

advanced European countries. The

American spirit of free enterprise and open markets has been copied by the

prospering Asian states and even by

former Communist systems. After

years of self-examination, American

industry is again among the most effi-cient in the world.

may be imitation, but the most con-

vincing evidence of a society's attrac-

tion is in immigration patterns. There is no doubt that in the worst of times,

the beacon held aloft by the Statute of

Liberty has enticed more of mankind

The writer, a former U.S. permanent

representative to the United Nations in Geneva, is chairman of the United Na-

tions Watch, Geneva. He contributed

this comment to the Herald Tribune.

than any other light anywhere.

The most sincere form of flattery

Crime is a serious concern. But

religion and the language of hate.

projections, or credit given skinilints for suggesting that growth, not taxation, is the way out of deficits.

 Centerpiece time, as he waxes rhap-sodic about Health Reform, letting cameras linger on the lady in the gallery, who will not be holding hands with the Fed's Alan Greenspan. (Unemployed Kremlinologists, skilled in measuring proximity to power of bureaucrass atop Lenin's Tomb on May Day, will watch for Hillary's seatmate this year, which may be the clue to this year's Pentagon boss, unless it is skater Nancy Kerrigan.)

5. Listen for Ewawki — acronym for

"Ending Welfare As We Know It" the continued abandonment of which would strangle health reform in its uni-versal crib. Watch for cameras to swing to Daniel Patrick Moynihan's smile of floccinaucinihilipilification, as he listens to this surrender to his demand that health and welfare reform be remarried.

6. Observe the frustration on Republican faces as Democrats wildly applaud his brazen kidnapping of the crime issue. Liberal root-casuistry is dead; in the politics of personal security, it is no crime to steal the opposition's clothes.
7. Catch the List of Popular Accom-

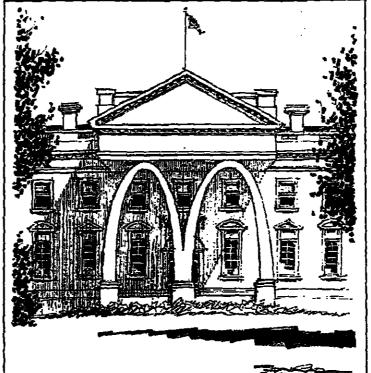
plishments from national service to the signing of family leave, from happy talk of information superhighways to rein-vention of government (watch him nurn, shake hands with Al Gore, properly calling him "Mr. President" - of the Sen-ate) but note how little is said about controversial actions, from the compromise on gays in the military to support

of abortion rights. 8. Listen for the strain in his voice as he tries to claim foreign-policy success in the holding of meetings. He has been practicing the line "From meetings in Moscow to promote democracy to meetings in Tokyo to revive the world economy, our seriousness of purpose is winning respect around the world and getting results"; if he tries this lollapalooza of a non-applause line in the State of the Union, observe the embar-rassed silence on the left and unseemly guffaws on the right.

9. Bully that pulpit; stand by for uplift. The adept politician presses his oratorical strength. Because Mr. Clinton's strongest speech of the year was delivered at Memphis to a black audi-ence, calling for individual moral responsibility and a rebirth of family values, look for a return to this theme — this time, aimed at Americans of all ilks. Park your cynicism with the House doorkeeper; this is what presidents should do, and what Mr. Clinton has shown he can do well.

10. Ask not why the speech is running close to an hour, ask why the assembled solons, Supremes and secretaries are interrupting so often with applause. Because when they are clapping, the camera pans their faces. They seldom clap for the president, no matter who he is: they clap for the camera to give them face time with the American people, whose Union is free and prosperous and though testy and self-absorbed. in a fairly good state.

The New York Times.



The Golden Spoiler Elbows Its Ugly Way Onto the Ice

By Anna Quindlen

N EW YORK — Figure skating is like a dream. "Everything was beautiful at the ballet," three dancers with fractured childhoods sing in "A Chorus Line" of their refuge in toe shoes. That is what skating evokes, when the ice is silverbright, the blades swift, the skater accomplished - a beautiful momentary release

That is somewhat illusory, as any girl-

MEANWHILE

child who has risen before dawn to practice her compulsory figures day after day, year after year, can testify. Behind the glorious line of leg and upraised arm. behind the double axels and the tripletoe combinations, lie sweat and tears and pain. And behind it all, at the highest levels, lies that golden thing that has become all that glitters in much professional sport today: money. So why so shocked, sports lans, to find how far and how low the love of hiere can

have settled in Cyprus, but more than

double the number of Turkish Cypriots

have fled Cyprus for Turkey or else-

Regarding "Unappreciated Turkey"

Mehmet Oguicu seems concerned

that Turkey doesn't "receive any mean-

ingful support from its allies, including the United States." I suggest that this

may be due to Turkey's poor human

rights record, which has been more than

CANAN SINAN.

where because of the conflict.

Turkey and Rights

adequately documented.

(Letters, Jan. 5):

and it is like watching a collection of tiny moving billboards, the corporate logos of juice companies and shoe manufacturers plastered on sleeves, wristbands, shorts, Chris Even, the champ who always knew the difference between competitive and cutthroat, says she is glad she is not playing tennis professionally today. Wherever there's more money, there's

take competitive athletics? Why so

shocked to discover that those allied with Tonya Harding's brilliant, bumpy skating

career — and, some say, Tonya herself — were allegedly willing to do violence to

her rival Nancy Kerrigan, for a pot of gold at the end of the Olympic rainbow?

Get real. The statistics about top foot-ball, basketball and baseball players to-

day are as often the sum total of their

commercial endorsements and contract

negotiations as they are batting averages or pass completions. Watch Wimbledon

going to be more downfall." Jennifer Capriati did not sell her adolescence for the thrill of the percussive sound of tennis ball meeting racket. She spent the years between 13 and 17 in child labor on the professional circuit, earning more than \$1 million. No one should be surprised that bad things are done for that amount of cash, or that Jennifer is now burned out and wants nothing more than to finish high school.

In recent years it has become clear how much athletes are willing to do to win. Featherlight gymnasts, their rib cages aflutter as they stood with arms raised to the crowd, threw up their lowcalorie meals or did not eat in the first place. Steroids became the breakfast of champions for the bulk-up sports. Is it really that great a leap from hurting

yourself to hurting the competition? There may have been a time when the feeling of the earth moving so effortlessly beneath the blades of her skates was Tonya Harding's great reward. And maybe there are moments when those blades still mute the sound of coins clinking, when she forgets that she is famous and just about broke and cares only that she is

superb at the sport. Tonya, like so many others, was in it for the money. Now, with all the bad publicity, it will never come. Tonya is a hard case, tough and smart-mouthed and enormously talented. Had she been a young man in baseball, she might have made a mint. But figure skating is still a dream, and Nancy Kerrigan, not Tonya

Harding, is a dream girl, sweet, beautiful, graceful and suited to chiffons.
No bad childhood, no financial woes, no competition or rewards could ever excuse the moment when someone acting on Tonya Harding's behalf, if not her behest, whacked Nancy Kerrigan in the leg. But why so shocked? The motto of professional athletics has been clear for some time - it isn't how you play the game, it's whether you win. When money is the root of all, evil follows.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Serbian Church

Regarding "Bosnia's Holocaust Puts the Churches to Shame" (Opinion, Jan. 5)

by Henry Siegman: The Serbian Christian Orthodox Church does not sanction any "fecklessness and faithlessness" in Bosnia, as Mr. Siegman alleges. The head of our church, Patriarch Pavie. has prayed for peace and asked all three warring fac-tions to observe rules of human behavior and not to commit atrocities.

During his visit to Austria in November, Patriarch Pavie stated that he would not "accept any Serbia, large or small, at the cost of crimes" and that in Bosnia there were three culprits, not one. We trust that Protestant, Catholic and

Jewish religious institutions will assess Mr. Siegman's call for bombing the Serbs as being reckless and alien to the spirituality of any religion.

IVAN ALEKSIC and MILUN KOSTIC.

Inman and His Detractors

In defense of Bobby Ray Inman, I would like to say that throughout his long career in public service, he has been recognized as being exceedingly bright capable, honest and a devoted servant of his country

Now, after his recent confrontation with the media, it is open season on Mr. Inman. If the press's moral crusading is allowed to continue at its present pace, I fear that the overall quality of candidates for public service will dwindle (if it hasn't already); and that the United

States will be saddled with government officials whose only qualifications are a thick skin and a thick head.

> PETER B. MARTIN. Monteuq. France.

If Bobby Ray Inman can be scared out of Washington by the likes of William Safire, lapdog of two discredited administrations, then, as Senator Bob Dole suggests, he was probably not the man for the job. But in the future, Mr. Safire should be restricted to commentary on grammar and etymology; his reminiscences of the good old Nixon days threaten a triumph of duliness.

MICHAEL G. HANLY.

The Fate of Cypriot Turks

Regarding "Why Turkey Invaded" (Letters, Dec. 15): T. L. Chrysanthopoulos asserts that

"the Turkish Cypriots were never in danger" during the failed Greek coup. That is exactly what my Turkish Cypriot grandparents were told shortly before being abducted and murdered by Greek Cypriot soldiers in Cyprus in 1964. No one can deny that hundreds of

Turkish Cypriot civilians, sometimes en-tire villages, were slaughtered by the Cyprus (Greek Cypriot) and mainland Greek army during attacks in 1963-64, 1967 and 1973-74. As a result of the Turkish military intervention the lives of thousands of Turkish Cypriots have been saved. So have the lives of Greek Cypriots opposed to the annexation of Cyprus by Greece.

As to the "settlers," mainland Turks

Play It as It Lays

Regarding "Rex Morgan" (Comics,

If Berna's brother Dexter is "proba-bly laying in bed," he must be laying eggs and in need of English lessons even more than of cooking lessons. LEONORE SUHL

Portimão. Portugai.

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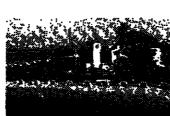
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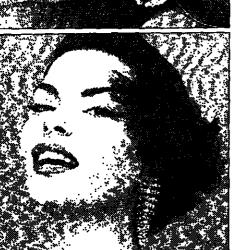
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Clockwise from top left, jewelry by Yuko Nakajima, Mark Silverman, Paola Longhi and Jasper Lam Siu Yuk, which won Diamonds-International Awards for design.

Dressing the '90s in Diamonds

ARIS - A gust of fresh air and a flood of daylight have swept through the opulent world of diamonds. That is the message from a new generation of jewelry designers worldwide. The biennial Diamonds-International Awards — the ewelry Oscars announced in Paris - were about the

incredible lightness of fine jewels for the 1990s. Here were diamonds winking from translucent nug-gets of rock crystal, sprinkled on a mesh of gold bracelet or quivering at the neck suspended from the skinniest of leather thongs.

The settings might be complex, fancy or even funky

-what price a pair of diamond spurs? — but the award winners all had a lightness of touch and technique. The results -- some classic, others experimental -- are likely to influence not just future designs but also attitudes, which in the past have often been reverential and stuffy. The new deal was symbolized by the British designer John Galliano, his hair teased into devil's horns, as one of the designer guests whose outfit appeared in the gala fashion-with-diamonds show.

The American jeweler Henry Dunay, whose bold piece flashed with blue enamel was an award winner, praised the energy and color of the designs - and the American sense of humor.

"I see a lot of enamel, with color coming through strong and a sense of designers saying, 'Let's not be afraid,' " said Dunay, citing the Japanese design of

acrylic laid on top of diamonds and American offerings that were "casual and fun" but still exciting.

Mark Silverman, whose glitter gulch diamond spurs could be just the thing to offset your cowboy boots, said he wanted a design that was "whimsical" and "that hadn't been done before - and something

western seemed very American."

The rise of the Pacific Rim countries in jewelry design was marked by the first award winner from South Korea: Hee Won Kang's lacquer-and-diamond geometric earnings dripping from lobe to shoulder. From the Philippines came a striking crystal neck-

ce, the diamonds buried in what looked like irregular ice blocks. "I knew it had to be unique and I played with the crystals," said Jul B. Dizon. Vibrant enamel colors gleamed from the geometric green neck piece designed by Ann Gerard of France

and from the blue enamel cuff with diamond suns and stars from Diego Benetti of Italy. An ecological spirit for the 1990s brought a leaf pin, its surface a mosaic of diamonds and dewdrops in acrylic, from Yuko Nakajima of Japan. Janis Savitt of the United States expressed the spirit

of the exhibits when she said that her diamonds, suspended like raindrops from a necklet of leather thongs, was "to treat diamonds as casual and wear them with everything you own."

Suzy Menkes





Among guests when Ambassador Pamela Harriman (left) hosted the Friends of Blerancourt were Lynn Wyatt (top right) and Nan Kempner.

Across the Atlantic: Amity and Architecture

By Suzy Menkes ional Herald Tribun

ARIS — The hostess symbolically wore the pants - and so did all the elegant Franco-American to the Friends of Blérancourt.

It may be a group devoted to chabilitating a ruined château, but riday's fund-raising event was a fancy affair, with a dinner by Taillevent restaurant and a guest list as grand as when the château was rescued by Anne Morgan (daughter of J. P. Morgan) and her Social

The raison d'être of Bleran-

court is not just its objets d'art and architecture, but the reaffirmation of friendship which has united our vet tunic and wafting chiffon pants

Funds raised by the Blérancourt two countries for more than 200 years," said Harriman.

The American Friends of Blérancourt is devoted to restoring the ests — when Ambassador Pame 17th-century château in Picardy, Harriman opened her residence north of Paris, and supporting its m, founded by Morgan in the 1920s and recently expanded. Harriman described the buildings and gardens, with American trees and plants, as the symbol of the "great friendship between the two coun-

> Harriman, who said wistfully that she had been too busy with affairs of state to attend last week's haute conture collections, was dressed in black pants and a velvet jacket with sparkling buttons from Yves Saint Laurent

> The Blérancourt dinner proved how fashion's new look for the 1990s is taking over from little black dresses and bright brocade jackets - the familiar uniform of le Tout Paris for the past decade. The American contingent, especially, chose soft tunics and jackets worn with trousers straight and narrow

or full and floating. The standout among the social- structure and a new president,

By Robert Byrne

A Gregory Kaidanov in Round

The Anti-Meran Gambit in the

Semi-Slav Defense, 5 Bg5, features

the acceptance of a pawn by Black

with 5...dc and a return of the pawn by Black after 6 e4 b5!? 7 e5 h6 8 Bh4 g5 9 Ng5 hg 10 Bg5. It is dubious for Black to recover his

material with 10...Be77! since 11 ef Bf6 12 Bf6 Qf6 13 g3 Bb7 14 Bg2 Na6 15 Ne4 Qe7 16 O-O O-O-O 17

Black's aim is dynamic counter

a4 gives White attacking chances.

attack in the center and on the

queenside. Hurrying it with 12...c5

however, is dangerous as indicated by the possibility of 13 d5 Nb6 14

de!? Bh1 15 e7!? Qd7 16 Qd7 Nd7

17 Nb5 Be7! 18 fe f6 19 Be3! Ke7

20 h4 Bf3! 21 Bc4 Rhc8 22 Rc1.

which gives White the upper hand. While 14. Ne5!? creates a threat

of 15...Nd3, as well as 15...Qd4, it is

known that 15 de!? is a queen sacri-

16 Rad1, the outcome is unclear,

yet White does well on the few

It is not known whether Black

has ever ventured 18...Qa2, but it is

improbable that he could survive

an attack such as 19 Ng5 Qb2 20

Nf7 Rg8 21 Bb3 c3 22 Be6 Kc7 23

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occasions that this comes up.

2 in the 1993 United States Cham-

LEX YERMOLINSKY met

in sea green, which matched the boiserie in the reception room, where bowls of white lilies bloomed

in chinoiserie vases. "But I don't dress for any room - nor for anyone except myself," said Wyatt.

Also in pants from Ungaro — in black cutout velvet and chiffon was Florence Grinda. Nan Kempner, with her new pageboy hairdo, wore an Yves Saint Laurent outfit of antique gold top with black jacket and pants.

Chic French women wearing pants included Angélique de Moustier, in a curvaceous Thierry Mugler outfit, Ariel de Ravenel in Saint Laurent, and Odile Racamier, wearing black pants with an orange sherbet satin jacket from Claude Montana's couture days at Lanvin

Her husband, Henry, said that his Orcofi company had sold its 60 percent share in the Inès de la Fressange label to François Louis Vuitton. (Inès de la Fressange an-nounced Monday the change of

CHESS

benefit are for projects designed to expand the châtean's role as a Franco-American cultural center. When Morgan bought the châtean in 1917, she turned its remaining buildings into a war hospital, and subsequently into a museum to norialize the American contribution to the war effort, when Ernest Hemingway and Gertrude Stein were drivers with the American Field Service Ambulance Corps. (A sturdy Ford Model T ambulance, with stained canopy stretched over scarred chassis is.

on exhibit.) and culture, with prints and engravings displayed in the gatehouse that was Morhouse, which since 1990 has housed

the museum's library and archives. The Florence Gould pavilion, housing the museum's art collection and war memorabilia, was ex-panded in 1989. Engenie Anglès, the president of Friends of Blerancourt, plans to mount exhibitions of contemporary art in conjunction

with the new American Center in the Bercy area of Paris. The castle grounds will be relandscaped to reflect the original 17th-century spirit. The Friends

have already sponsored an arbore-tum of American trees opened in 1986 and gardens of spring and fall flowering plants, opened in This is the season to plan a trip to Blérancourt to see the spring garden, with its paths snaking round large grass beds planted with

arbor of climbing shrubs, designed

by the American landscape archi-

text Madison Cox, who was at the

"It was my kica to UT Blerancourt is in teather to North America and to creasingly locusing on art incorporate American things, like Thomas Jefferson's curved paths,

MIN ADREC

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12:

But Cox's boxwood-lined beds, hit the first snag of Blerancourt's idyllic Franco-American cooperation. Faced with the romantic "clouds of boxwood" growing "au naturel," the French gardener, in the interests of logic, order and the Gallic gardening tradition, lopped it into a perfect geometric box

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

DOUBLE LIVES: Spies and Writers in the Secret Soviet War of Ideas Against the

By Stephen Koch, Illustrated 419 pages. \$24.95. The Free Press/Macmillan.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

H IS goal "was to create for the right-thinking non-Communist West the dominating political prejudice of the era; the belief that any opinion that happened to serve the foreign policy of the Soviet Union was derived from the most essential elements of human decency.

So writes Stephen Koch of Willi Münzenberg (1889-1940), the central character in his intricate and fascinating narrative, "Double Lives: Spies and Writers in the Secret Soviet War of Ideas Against the West."

Münzenberg was a German Communist who was introduced to Lenin in Switzerland by Trotsky in 1914. Less like John le Carré's Karla and more like Henry Luce, as Koch puts it, Münzenberg rose to

> **ESCADA** In Paris left bank

SALE Marie-Martine 8, rue de Sèvres,

an account of the development of that branch of mathematics which finds the order in apparent chaos. 'Gray Dawn' is an insightful look at the Jewish communities of Eastern Europe." (Michael Kallenbach, IHT)

• Joel Levy, spokesman at the

American Embassy branch office in Berlin, is reading "Chaos: Making a

New Science" by James Gleick and

"Gray Dawn" by Charles Hoffman.

during the same period. 'Chaos' is

"I enjoy reading several books

Communist International, or Comintern, whose true mission, Koch argues, was not to create international revolution but rather to distract the world from whatever the Soviet dictatorship was about. In that role. Koch writes, Münzenberg created an extensive net-

work of agents, both witting and unwitting, that extended from London to Paris, from Berlin to Barcelona and from Washington to Hollywood. Through these "agents of influence," he was able to shape the West's perception of events like the Sacco-Vanzetti case, which became an emblem of American injustice; the Reichstag fire, which Hitler used (with Stalin's perverse cooperation) as a stepping stone to power, and the creation of the Popular Front against Fascism. Koch says

Stalin visited upon his followers. If Koch is right, then Münzen-York daily paper PM," every word of which in the paper's first months the author reasons was "approved six years before their nonaggression

become a clandestine leader of the in advance" by Dashiell Hammett and Lillian Hellman, "either in New York or at Hellman's farm in Westchester County." Münzenberg's network even affected the

> Herbst in a treacherous incident during the Spanish Civil War. But however far Münzenberg reached his efforts were always supervised by Moscow, and contrary to the myth that the Comintern of the 1930s was more idealistic than the NKVD (later the KGB), his objectives were almost identical to those of Stalin's secret police. As Koch repeatedly argues, the point was always to divert the West's attention from Stalin's efforts to another consolidate his power by whatever brutal means were required.

behavior of Ernest Hemingway,

John Dos Passos and Josephine

"Double Lives" does a remarktion from the reign of terror that some of the great events of this centhe Russians and to the founding study, offers several surprising con-and editing of the "Stalincid New clusions in his narrative. Among clusions in his narrative. Among these are his insistence that Stalin was conspiring with Hitler at least

pact was signed in 1939 and that Stalin's real purpose in the Spanish Civil War was not victory for the republic but to purge his enemies on the left and to placate Hitler by arranging for a fascist Spain to menace France and England.
Not the least of his book's curious

insights is an account of the stance Stalinists in Hollywood assumed, as described by Münzenberg's widow, Bahette Gross, who gave Koch ex-tensive interviews in the summer of 1989: "You claim to be an independent-minded idealist. You don't really understand politics, but you think the little guy is getting a lousy break. You believe in open-mindedness. You are shocked, frightened by what is going on right here in our own country. You are frightened by the racism, by the oppression of the working man. You think the Russians are trying a great human ex-periment, and you hope it works. You believe in peace. You yearn for international understanding. You hate fascism. You think the capital-

ist system is comuni. Koch does pay a price for the intricacy of his narrative. His central image, which he mentions four times, is the thread that Ariadne gave Theseus to guide him out of the Cretan labyrinth, and in following its twisting path, he is often forced to jump from one subject to

Still. Koch's history remains riveting. He is particularly good at analyzing the culture of treason the left-liberal alliance served able job of knitting together an ex-mainly to divert the world's atten-tensive gallery of portraits with at exploiting: the snobbery of the fice tricky to meet. After 15...Rd1 Cambridge elite who thought betury. Koch, who is chairman of Co-trayal meant distinction from the lumbia University's graduate pro- run of the mill, and the avant-garde berg's reach extended to the re- gram in creative writing and the culture in America that would do cruiting of Whitaker Chambers by author of two novels and a film anything to escape the scorned

> Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is Rab1 Qe2 (23...Qa3? 24 Ra1 Qb2 on the staff of The New York Times. 25 Ra2 traps the queen) 24 Nd6

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Cambodia (Page Fest; 2270)



into 26 Ne8 Kd8 27 Rb8 Bc8 28 Rc8 mate) 26 ed Kb8 27 Bc4 Qe4 28 Rfb1 c2 29 Rb7 Ka8 30 Ka8

Kaidanov was counting on 18_c3 for quick counterplay on the queen's wing. After 19 bc Ba6 20 cb Bb4 21 a3! Ba3 (21_Qa3? 22 Ra1 Qd3 23 Rfd1 Qc4 24 Rdc1 Qb5 25 Bf1 costs Black decisive material) 22 Rfe1 Bd3 23 Nd6 Bd6 24 ed, the white rooks had squirmed away from the pressure of the black bishops and Yermolinsky had gotten a nice passed d6 pawn.

After 31 h4, Yermolinsky was readying 32 Kh2 followed by 33

39 Rca6, the white rooks were stronger than the black queen in the end game. Kaidanov's passive play was

Bc6, so Kaidanov rushed

ruined by Yermolinsky's 45 Rg5! Kf8 46 Rg6!, threatening 47 Re6, winning him time for 47 Rgf6! After 58 Kg6, there was no per-petual check: 58_Qd6 59 R3e6 Qd3 60 Kh6 Qd2 61 g5 decisively threatens 62 Re8 Kf7 63 R6e7 mate. Kaidanov gave up.

Position after 44... Kg7

SLAY DEPENSE Black White Edinov Yurkly Rb8! Rb8 31 Rb8 Kb8 32 d7 Kb7

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By Watelet, 31_Re5 32 fe Qd4 33 Kh2 Qe5. After 34 Bc6 Bc6 35 Rc6 Qf6 36 A Debut in R6c2! Kd6 37 Rs2 Ke7 38 Rc6 Qf1 Two Colors

International Herald Tribune ARIS — It was an impressive countre debut, when Gerald Watelet showed his clothes after Yves Saint Laurent and Valentino at the end of the high-fashion season. The 30-year-old Belgian designer

concentrated on cut, giving a youthful spin to classic double-faced wools and crisp suits by inserting blocks of contrasting colors. The bicolor theme came too on shapely crepe dresses and short swingy coats, always with a bodyconscious silhouette....

Hemlines were short and sassy, and although these were not clothes to change the direction of fashion, they had a freshness and stylishness that would appeal to a young clientele that was well-heeled but not platform-soled.

The young Italian designer Luisa Beccaria took a different tack, showing romantic clothes, dripping in nostalgia and old lace. They sometimes created pretty pictures from some lost age of innocence, but lacked a decisive cut to project them into the modern world. S.M.

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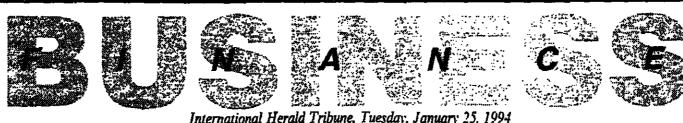
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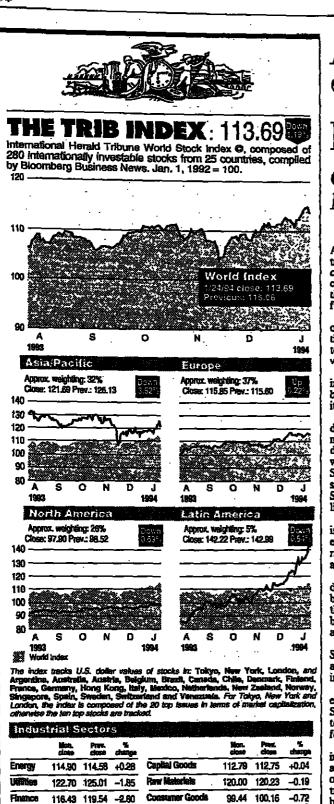
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Alliances 'Not Vital' For SAS

CEO Aims to Shed Noncore Business

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches STOCKHOLM - Scandinavian Airlines System's new chief execu-tive pledged on Monday to take the company back to basics and discard unprofitable activities, saying the carrier could prosper without further alliances.

Jan Stenberg, 54, who will take over as president and chief execu-tive on April 1, held open the door to alliances but said they were not vital to SAS's survival. He also said a restructuring plan

initiated in November was "tough" but "credible" and that he believed it might be possible to speed it up. Mr. Stenberg, deputy managing director of L. M. Ericsson AB, was named to head the airline on Monday. He will replace Jan Reinas, who has been acting president since September when Jan Carlzon resigned to pursue a merger with Swissair, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and Austrian Airlines.

After the collapse of the project in November, SAS said it would either have to find a new partner or resign itself to becoming a feeder

But Mr. Stenberg said on Monday that "there are probably in-betweens and SAS is typically just that bit smaller, just beneath the bracket of the very big" European airlines. He said he was confident that

SAS could continue "il appropriate, on its own without simply being downgraded to a local feeder."
"We will continue to seek cooperation with other earriers," Mr.

Stenberg said, "but we don't want to bind ourselves by saying in what form, or when." Asked if SAS, which diversified into related services such as hotels

and catering during the boom years of the 1980s, would now concentrate on its core business, Mr. Stenberg said: "Yes. That is the strategy In November, SAS posted a pre-tax loss of 1.13 billion Swedish kro-

However, Top Glory Insurance

said it planned to hire as many of the defecting sales agents as possible from its Australian-controlled nor (5138.6 million) for the first rival. Top Glory is a small concern O transmittered Herald Tribune nine months, (Reuters, Bloomberg) indirectly owned by a state-owned

Airline Pricing Takes Off Fare System Spreads to Other Industries

By Adam Bryant

New York Times Service NEW YORK - For consumers who pride themselves on knowing where the best buys are and how much to pay for them, life is becoming

The same thinking that created airline fares that seem to change dizzily from one day to the next is spreading. Businesses from cruise lines to hotels are taking a page from the airlines' playbook and using powerful computer technology to set prices based on the up-to-the-minute demand for their

This digital upgrade of the law of supply and demand means that the cost of renting a truck from Ryder System Inc. could rise and fall by more than \$200, or the price of a cruise on Royal Caribbean could change by \$1,000 on the same ship for the same type of cabin. People who stay at Sheraton hotels can save from 5 percent to 30 percent on the cost of a room by booking 14 days

For these companies and others, computer software holds the promise of increasing their profits by allowing them to price their products much more efficiently.

But what companies may gain on the one hand

they may lose on the other.
"I don't like it at all," said Carol Christian of Katonah County, New York, who flies frequently on her job as a training consultant. "It causes consumers a lot of unnecessary stress because you always have the sense that you didn't get the best deal, and it puts an awfully big burden on you to get the right information."

Al Ries, a marketing specialist in Greenwich, Connecticut, said that whenever companies offered more than one price, customers typically assumed that everything above the lowest price was intended to gouge them.

"You undermine your goodwill," Mr. Ries said.

Airline executives acknowledged that many customers resent their pricing systems, where a round-trip ticket from New York to Los Angeles can cost from \$400 to \$1,400. They said legions of travelers scour the airlines' reservation systems for loopholes with a fervor they typically reserve for tax

Some companies that are buying the airlines' pricing technology have tried to avoid the carriers' mistakes by, among other things, limiting the size

Fortunately. I think the airlines bore the brunt of having to re-educate consumers," said Andy

Some companies buying the pricing technology have sought to retain customer goodwill by limiting the size of price swings.

Anderson, director of operations and support services for Ryder's consumer truck rental division. When France's railroad system started using computers last year to set prices by demand rather than by distance, the complexity of the new fare structure and the additional time required to issue tickets prompted complaints from travelers and

Elsewhere, however, AMR Corp., the parent of American Airlines, which helped the French rail-road, seems to be having better luck introducing the technology. Its subsidiary American Airlines Decision Technologies has about 110 clients, with about 35 signed up since 1988 for help in managing capacity and prices.

They include travel and tourism companies like

See PRICE, Page 10

Boeing Expects Sales to Keep Sliding in '94

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SEATTLE - Boeing Co. reported on Monday that its revenue dropped precipitously last year, and forecast the slide would go on in 1994 as a result of the airline

The big maker of commercial jetliners, reporting its financial results for the final three months of 1993 and for the calendar year, said its net earnings dropped 14.8 percent in the quarter, to \$304 million, from \$357 million a year earlier.

The most recent quarter's earnings worked out to 89 cents a share. down from \$1.05 a share in the year-earlier quarter but better than the 83 cents a share that market analysis had expected, on average. As a result, the company's stock fell only moderately, losing 75 cents a share, to close at \$44.375, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Sales in the final quarter of 1993 dropped 24.5 percent, to \$5.66 billion, bringing revenue for the year to \$25.44 billion, off 15.7 percent. Boeing also said it expected 1994

revenue to drop by as much as 20 percent from the 1993 figure, to between \$20 billion and \$21 billion. It forecast that sales would pick up in

per share, compared with \$1.55 billion, or \$4.57 per share, in 1992 before a charge for retiree health benefits. After the charge, 1992 earnings were \$552 million, or \$1.62 per share.

High development tosts for the 777 program and reduced investment income were other factors hurting 1993 earnings, the company said. The 777 is to undergo its first test flight this summer.

Boeing said its research expense would rise in 1994 from 1993's level of \$1.661 billion.

David Pizzimenti, an analyst at Nomura Research Institute, cited the expected high level of R&D spending this year in cutting his earnings per share forecast to be-tween \$2.10 and \$2.15, from \$2.35. He noted that demand for new civilian aircraft remains weak because of overcapacity.

Wolfgang Demisch, an analyst at Bankers Trust, cut his 1994 forecast for earnings per share to around \$2.20 from \$2.40.

Boeing said production was expected to drop to 18.5 jetliners per month in the first quarter of 1995, from a peak of 39.5 in 1992. But it mid-1995, once the company begins said it was "well-positioned for the shipping its new 777-series jetliners. next growth cycle in the commercial Net earnings for full-year 1993 jet transport market." (Bloomdropped to \$1.24 billion, or \$3.66 berg, AFX, Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

Australian Insurer Is Hamstrung in Hong Kong

By Kevin Murphy International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG - Accusing rivals of mounting a smear campaign against it, the life insurer National Mutual Asia Ltd. scrambled Monday to keep intact a sales force that has helped make it a leader in the industry's fastest growing market.

Chinese food enterprise and a Broking Ltd. "You can't grow sales that his company had placed adver- ing to see more events like it. More Hong Kong company led by Francis Yuen, the former chief executive of the colony's stock exchange

The developments appear to make likely a clash between one of the most successful Hong Kong-listed subsidiaries of a large Westem company and a group that boasts some of the biggest names in the new Hong Kong business es-

The surprise resignation Thurs-Mutual Asia's share price when investors learned that a third of the company's sales force might follow.

As Western insurers focus on Asia, particularly Hong Kong, to expand among the region's rising middle classes, qualified sales forces have become the key to rapid growth and a target for poaching y newcomers.

"An agent sales force is everything in this business." said Steven Li. an analyst with Jardine Fleming

premiums without increasing your sales force and, in general, when agents leave, policyholders often go with them.

National Mutual Asia, a subsidiary of Australia's National Mutual Life, admitted the partial loss of its sales force "may result in a decrease in the amount of new business being written" and threatened legal action against Mr. Yang. National Mutual Asia, which has

day by the company's chief executive, Andrew Yang, sparked a twoday, 24 percent dive in National
more than 3.000 agents, controls
about 30 percent of the Hong Kong
market for life insurance.

While National Mutual Asia said a campaign aimed at damaging its reputation and its attractiveness as an employer has been under way for several weeks, and that it had fired a number of executives it described as "ringleaders," it refused those who hope to join a rival. to name its rival.

Mr. Yuen, the chief executive of Singapore-listed Summa Invest- insurance markets," said the manments, which in turn owns Top Glory Insurance, told Bloomberg Business News it was coincidental

Yang resigned.
"We want to establish a base in

Hong Kong but the big potential market is in China," Mr. Yuen said, according to Bloomberg.

Top Glory's expansion will be billion were collected in 1992 from include Seabase International million customers. Holdings and Mr. Yuen's Sea-

gaining 15 cents to close at 5.35 Hong Kong dollars, analysts and industry observers said the key to its future performance lay in management's ability to rally its sales force and stall the departure of

This is a very important event in the development of the Asian aging director of one of the foreign per capita premiums equaled \$299, companies that dominate the Hong with Thailand at \$215, the Philip-Kong market. "We're probably go- pines at \$8 and Indonesia at \$1.

tisements seeking new agents in lo- and more international groups cal newspapers the day after Mr. want to get into these markets, and the people to sell the policies just aren't there." In Hong Kong it has been esti-

helped by influential owners that only one third of the potential 2.5 Annual premiums two years ago

power Resources International, ac- were about 3,700 Hong Kong dollars, about 6 percent of the average cording to Bloomberg. lars, about 6 percent of the average While National Mutual Asia's person's income. Analysts said share price halted its slide Monday, agents now believed their target should be 10 percent.

Further affeld, the potential for growth is higher still. Japanese life insurance in the early 1990s enjoyed average premiums per capita of \$1,620. South Korea came next

with \$412, Taiwan had \$215 and Singapore \$178.

But the greatest expansion appears possible in Malaysia, where

Thinking Ahead

Services 122.75 123.04 -0.24 Miscellaneous

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Let Japan Change at Its Own Pace

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By Reginald Dale al Herold Tribune ASHINGTON -Are the Japanese different? Does their unique economic system give them an unfair advantage over Western competitors? Do they need cruel and unusual trade treatment to whip them into

President Bill Clinton's aggressive trade policy toward Japan assumes that the answer to these questions is "yes." The idea is that Japan's economic philosophy is so far removed from that of other countries, so impervious to Western open-market concepts, that the only answer is to rig the rules against Japan through import quotas and managed trade.

Japan, in other words, must be forced to become a normal country.

Ahead of Mr. Clinton's meeting with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa in Washington next month, U.S. officials are trying to browbeat a bitterly reluctant Japan into agreeing to such an approach. But the premises on which the approach is based are croding.

Of course Japan is different, but it is rapidly becoming less so. Indeed, according to two new assessments by American specialists, Japan is getting thore and more like America perhaps more so than it wants. With luck, that should in turn make Americans less paranoid about Japan.

Frederik L. Schodt has acquired a deep knowledge of Japan, working, as he puts it, "on the front lines of communications between Japan and America," as a writer and

In his book "America and the Four Japans," he said the Japanese, particularly the younger generation, are starting to think and

even look like Americans. "The Japanese mind is being Americanized," he said. What is more, he observed, Japan is beginning to be touched by some of the worst aspects of American society, including drugs, juvenile delinquency, a waning work ethic, an

iteracy among the young. Even Japan's cherished racial homogeneity is fraying.

The economy, too, is fast losing its uniqueness, according to Gary R. Saxonhouse, a professor at the University of Michigan, who maintains that Japan's days as an university. maintains that Japan's days as an unrivaled economic superstar are over.

Japan's annual economic growth rate, he

The country is already becoming more Western; there's no need to mete out cruel and unusual trade treatment.

said, after peaking at 12 percent in the early 1970s, is in a slide that could soon end with it settling at the much lower levels of the other advanced industrial countries. If and when that happens, Japan's share of global output will also stop using and probably start to fall.

While the emergence of Japan as a new economic power seems very recent, Japan may never be much more important relatively speaking than it is today," Mr. Saxonhouse wrote in International Economic Insights magazine. "Most assuredly, Japan is in long-term structural decline."

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Mr. Saxonhouse said Japan was so close to the technological frontier that it was losing the "latecomer benefits" it enjoyed for much of the postwar period. It is much easier to grow fast when you are racing to catch up with your rivals, the argument runs; after you have caught them, the way ahead suddenly becomes much harder.

Japan's financial system is already looking more like that of the United States, with Japanese companies increasingly issuing securities to raise money, rather than going to the bank. As a result, Mr. Saxonhouse said, profits will displace market share as the watchword for Japanese business.

To get out of its economic difficulties, Japan will have to move further in the Western direction, deregulating its economy and giving consumers greater power, not least through cans in income tax, as the United States has long urged. In that sense, Japan's new leaders increasingly accept that the country must become more normal.

The aging of the population will hasten the process. By early next century, both the country's labor supply and its vaunted savings rate will start to slide.

That means that in the coming years Japan is going to spend more, import more and export relatively less than it does now. The problem of the seemingly intractable Japa-nese trade surplus will, in Mr. Saxonhouse's words, "diminish if not evaporate."

So it makes even less sense for Washington to try to press Japan into the American mold by brute force. Of course, there is plenty of room for improvement in Japan's trade practices. But Japan is not quite so different, or quite such a threat, as many Americans still

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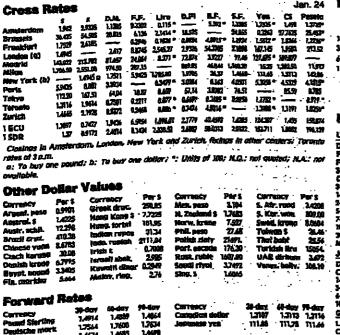
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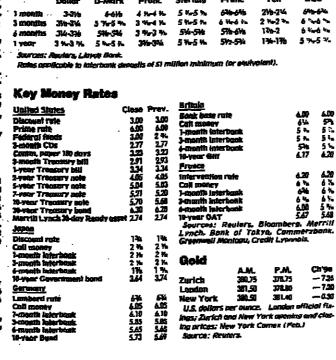
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Financial

3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE) DM1 million - Pts of 100 pcf

LONG GILT (LIFFE) 550,000 - pts & 22mis of 100 pci

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM 250,000 - PTs of 700 pcf

Industrials

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Sources: Reuters, Mattl. Associated Pre London HIT Financial Futures Exchang Int'l Petroloum Exchange.

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Spot Commodities

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MARKET DIARY

Interest-Rate Fears Pull Dow Off Highs

NEW YORK -- U.S. stocks declined Monday amid concern about a rise in interest rates and a market slump in Japan.

The Dow Jones industrial averclosed 1.69 points lower, at age closed 1.69 points lower, at 3.912.79, after soaring 22.52 Friday to a record 3.914.48. The average hit a session high of 3,934.46 on

N.Y. Stocks

Monday before a burst of computer-driven sell orders helped knock stock prices lower.

The slide in stock prices was triggered by concern about a rise in interest rates, as the yield on the 30year Treasury bond climbed to 6.29 percent from a Monday low of 6.26 percent, analysts and fund manag-

On the New York Stock Exchange, 10 common stocks were lower for every seven that rose. Trading was active, with about 296.9 million shares changing hands on the Big Board.

The decline in stocks was minimal compared with how well the market has done this year. The Dow industrials have climbed in 11 of the past

16 trading sessions, up almost 5 percent since the start of the year. Japan's Nikkei 225 index lost almost 5 percent of its value overnight, falling 954.19 points, to 18,353.24.

"The political turmoil in Japan merely adds to a list of potential problems we see buffeting the U.S. stock market in the first quarter," said Gail Dudack, market strategist at S.G. Warburg & Co.

Other problems, she cited are increasing odds that corporate profits would fall below analysts ex-pectations and the possibility that interest rates will rise as commodity prices move higher.

So far this month, companies are reporting fourth-quarter earnings above expectations, said Don Hays, director of investment strategy at Wheat First Butcher & Singer. Shares of International Business Machines Corp., Caterpillar Inc. and Apple Computer Inc. were among those that rallied on opti-

mism about the earnings outlook. IBM shares gained 34 to 581/2 amid expectations the company would miveil its first profitable quarter in a year when it releases its latest financial results Tuesday.

Views Diverge Sharply On Yen/Dollar's Path

NEW YORK - The dollar slipped against European currenries on Monday, but rose a little against the yen despite concern about trade relations between the United States and Japan.

The dollar closed at 111.650 yea, up from 111.60 yea at Friday's

The U.S. currency fell to 1.7511 Deutsche marks from 1.7542 DM,

Foreign Exchange

to 5.9425 French francs from 5.9565 francs and to 1.4668 Swiss francs from 1.4685 francs. The pound rose to \$1.4945 from \$1,4927.

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said Sunday in Tokyo that the United States would take other measures to curb Japan's swelling trade similis if negotiations with Japan, unsuccessful so far, prove

Some market participants say. on the basis of such talk, that the yen will strengthen as the United States, impatient with the slow pace of trade talks, pressures the crippled Japanese government with talk of a stronger yen. Other traders say the yen will weaken as Japan's political crisis deepens and plans to spur the economy are delayed. People are trading the trade

wars," said Lisa Finstrom, currency analyst at Smith Barney Shearson, pointing to sales of dollars for

"A weak economy spells trouble on the trade front," she said. "Until the Japanese economy picks up, import demand will be slack." Strange as it may seem, the dollar probably won't rise beyond 113 yen until Japan starts to recover, she

But earlier trading in Tokyo pointed to a weaker yen. The dollar rose to an 11-day high of 112.47 yen there, buoyed by speculation that the government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa could topple. "Hosokawa is on thin ice." said

eign-exchange trading at Swiss Bank Corp. in New York. The dollar slipped against the mark amid tough talk from the Bundesbank on the health of the

Edgar Meister, said the mark's stability was a priority and that attempts to revive Germany's flagging economy with large interestrate cuts were "doomed to failure."

The mark has fallen almost 10 percent against the dollar since mid-October. Traders suspect that the Bundesbank has been selling dollars in recent weeks to stem the

AMEX Most Actives 1376 MAN STANSTON STANSTON

Jan. 24

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average

JASON DJ

NYSE Most Actives

Dow Jones Averages

Standard & Poor's Indexes

NYSE Indexes

NASDAQ Indexes

AMEX Stock Index

Market Sales

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High Low Class Chrys 494.74 482.97 483.37 483.37

Dow Jones Bond Averages

S&P 100 Index Options

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NYSE Diary

David De Rosa, director of for-

German currency. A Bundesbank council member.

Amtrak. AMR competes with a number of other companies in this emerging field, which is estimated to generate \$50 million a year overall in revenues. They include Behavheuristics Inc. of College Park, Mary-

MASDAQ Diary

PRICE: Air-Fare System Moves to Other Industries bridge, Massachusetts, and then mailed out a new rate sheet to

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Hilton Hotels Corp.. Royal Carib- Decision Focus Inc. in Mountain bean Cruise Lines, Avis Inc. and View, California At the Ryder truck rental company, which replaced five full-time pricers with the computer technology in 1992, the spread from its lowest to its highest rate is no more

than 20 percent. Before the switch, Ryder typicalland, Arthur D. Little of Cam- ly changed rates once a month and

Now Ryder rejiggers its prices millions of rates in its system based Price changes are updated through ing in Brussels last week under the computers at every Ryder deal-which Russia would cut production

Creative Learning 1 for 4 reverse TJ Systems 1 for 8 reverse spiit.

REVERSE STOCK SPLIT

- 5% 2-16 2-11 - 5% 1-31 2-15

Aluminum Up on Report Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON - Aluminium prices rose Monday in trading on the London Metal Exchange, with three-month aluminum climbing to almost daily and keeps bundreds of \$1,190 per ton from \$1,180 on Friday. A U.S. trade official, speaking on trip originations and destina- on condition of anonymity, said a tions and truck sizes, as well as draft agreement had been reached shifting demand during the year. at a multilateral producers' meet-(Reuters, Bloomberg)

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

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American Express to Shed Lehman

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) - American Express Co. said Monday it would spin off Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., the third-largest U.S. securities house, to its shareholders and the firm's employees. American Express said the move would allow it to concentrate on its central businesses of charge cards, travel services, asset management,

financial planning and international banking. Lehman will become an independent company in the second quarter. American Express Co. also said Monday that its fourth-quarter earn-

ings rose almost fivefold from the same period last year. The company said its profits surged to \$399 million, or 78 cents a share, from \$82 million, or 15 cents a share, during the last quarter of 1992.

Boom Days at 3 Brokerage Houses

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Three major brokerage houses — PaineWebber Group Inc., Merrill Lynch & Co. and Smith Barney Shearson — on Monday announced substantial gains in the fourth quarter. The advances reflected the recent strength in the stock market and falling interest rates.

PaineWebber reported a 37 percent jump in its fourth-quarter profit as well as record 1993 earnings, it said it earned \$56.87 million, or \$1.11 per share, for the three months ended Dec. 31, up from \$41.42 million, or 78 cents a share, in the like period a year ago. Quarterly revenue rose nearly 29 percent, to \$1.07 billion from \$836.03 million. For 1993, the company's net income totaled \$246.18 million, or \$4.66 a share, compared with the previous year's \$213.17 million, or \$3.56 a share. Revenue reached \$4 billion, up from \$3,36 billion in 1992.

Merrill Lynch, the nation's largest securities firm, said its fourthquarter earnings surged 57 percent. It said its profits rose to \$347 million, or \$1.53 a share, from \$221 million, or 99 cents a share, a year ago. The

earnings reflect a two-for-one stock split in October.

The Travelers Inc.'s Smith Barney Shearson brokerage unit performed better than analysts expected in the fourth quarter, earning \$145.1 million compared with \$34.9 million a year ago. (Bloomberg, AP, Knight-Ridder)

Nynex Says It Will Cut 16,800 Jobs

NEW YORK (Knight-Ridder) - Nynex Corp. said Monday it would reduce its work force by 16,800 employees by the end of 1996. At the end of the 1993 third quarter, Nynex's work force numbered about 79,400, a spokesman said. About a third of the job cuts will occur this year, with another third to follow in 1995 and the rest in 1996, the spokesman said. Nynex reported it took after-tax charges of \$1.6 billion, or \$3.95 per share, for 1993, mostly for restructuring. The company reported a net loss for the fourth quarter of \$1.24 billion, compared with year-ago quarterly results of \$324.2 million. For all of 1993, Nynex reported a net loss of \$394.1 million, compared with 1992 net income of \$1.31 billion.

Texaco Profits Rose 8.3% in Quarter

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Texaco's fourth-quarter profits were up 8.3 percent, to \$339 million, or \$1.25 a share, from \$313 million, or \$1.22 a share a year earlier. But the rise was due to asset sales, and declining oil prices pushed profit from continuing operations down to \$284 million from \$428 million a year earlier.

Oursteely sales for the fourth binnest ITS and constant deceased 0.6

Quarterly sales for the fourth-biggest U.S. oil company dropped 9.6 percent to \$8.57 billion from \$9.48 billion a year before. In 1993, net profit rose to \$1.06 billion, or \$4.47 a share, from \$712 million, or \$3.63 a

Reynolds Is Hit by Aluminum Glut

RICHMOND, Virginia (AP) - Reynolds Metals Co. on Monday reported a fourth-quarter loss of \$238.6 million, reflecting a global

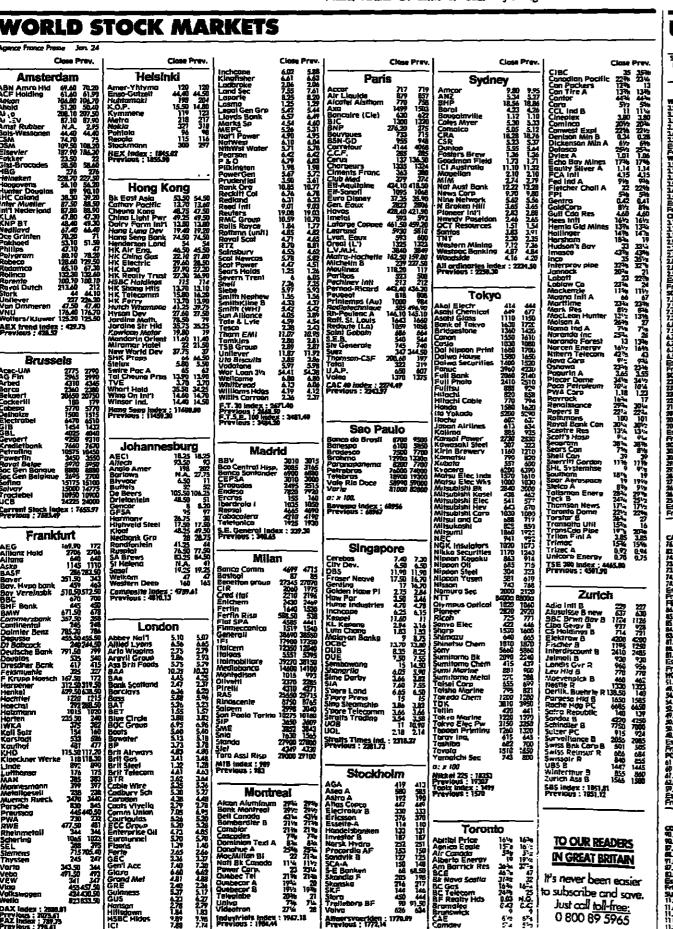
surplus of aluminum that has driven prices sharply lower. The net loss for the period ended Dec. 31, which came to \$3.98 a share, narrowed substantially from a loss of \$152.1 million, or \$2.55 a share in the year-ago quarter. The latest loss included an after-tax charge of \$219.5 million, set aside for restructuring costs that include eliminating several metal-making operations.

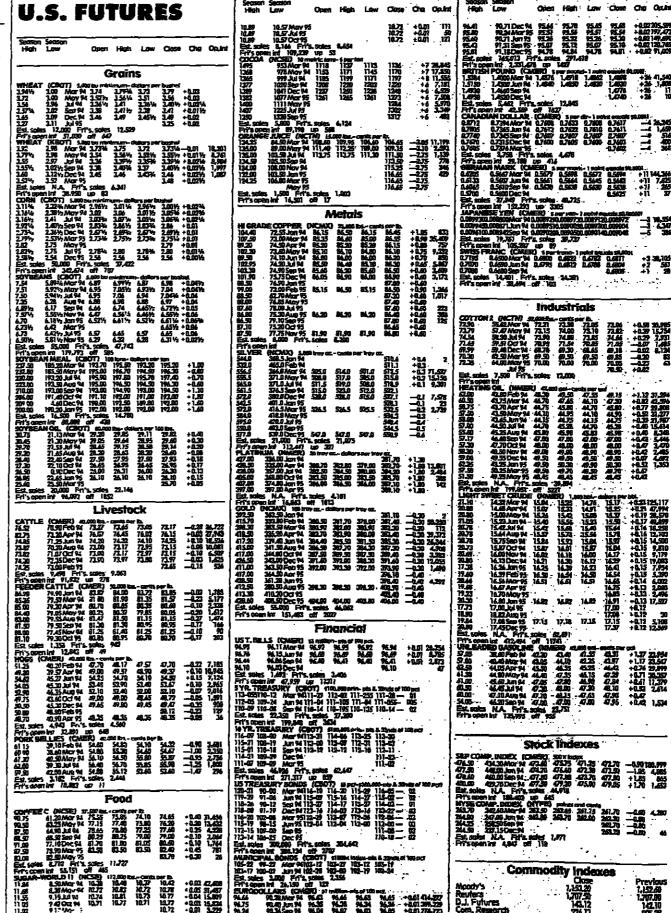
Weekend Box Office

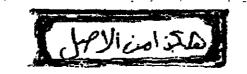
The Associated Press LOS ANGELES - "Philadelphia" topped the weekend box office, carning an estimated \$9.1 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

FF 1 .

I. "Philiosephia"
2. "Mrs. Doubtire"
3. "Intersection"
4. "Grometr Chirater"
5. "Iron Will"
6. "The Pelicon Brief"
7. "Schindler's List"
8. "Tombalone"
9. "Shaddenhands" (20th Century Fox) (Paramount) (Warter Brothers) (Plait Digner) -(Plait of Brailin st tilutersal) (Hallywood Pictures)







German Banks Are Urged to Share Windfall

FRANKFURT - German banks will save an estimated 1.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$629 million) annually from last week's cut inimum reserve requirements, Johann Gaddum, vice president of the Bundesbank, said Monday.

While not a direct means of easing credit to consumers, the central bank "assumes" bank customers will share the savings, which amount to a 0.3 percentage point cut in banks' credit costs, Mr. Gaddum said. German banks, which are reporting record earnings amid the country's worst recession in decades, have been criticized for their apparent rehictance to let their cusomers share in the benefits of the Bundesbank's series of interest-rate cuts since the summer of 1992.

Just how much of the cheaper credit they pass on to customers depends on the level of competition, but "in a hard compenitive environ-ment they'll probably be induced to pass them on," said Mr. Gaddum, the Bundesbank board member responsible for money markets.

Last Thursday, the Bundesbank lowered banks' minimum reserve requirements to 5 percent of sight deposits, which include low-interest-bearing checking and savings

fective March 1.

That compares with a range of 6.6 percent to 12.1 percent previously. Minimum reserves refer to the deposits the commercial banks are obliged to maintain in noninterest-bearing accounts at the cen-

tral bank. The cut means German banks will have about 18 billion DM more to lend and invest.

Assuming these funds are invested at about 6 percent, the current rate for overnight interbank transactions, the banks will realize 1.1 billion DM in interest earnings pre-viously out of reach, Mr. Gaddum

Regarding the discount and se curities repurchase rates, which the Bundesbank left unchanged when its policy-making council met last Thursday, Mr. Gaddum said the minimum difference between the discount and repo rates acceptable to the Bundesbank is about a quarter-point, where it stands now.

3.3% State Inflation

Consumer prices in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia rose 0.8 percent in January from December and were up 3.3 percent year-onyear, the state statistics office said Monday, AFP-Extel News report-

What's an Alitalia Manager to Do? Bisignani Has Cut Losses, but Still May Face the Ax

ROME - Burdened with a reputation for indifferent service and fares that failed to fill scats, Alitalia SpA was sliding deeply into debt when Carlo Verri and Giovanni Bisig-nani took over the national airline in 1989. Mr. Verri, the chairman, died in a car accident less than a year later, but not before

mapping a recovery plan that Mr. Bisignani, as managing director, has used to improve service and halve losses for four straight Alitalia, it appears, will survive. But Mr.

Bisignani may not be around to enjoy it.
The newspapers La Repubblica and Corniere della Sera have reported that the government's plans to restructure the airline include a change in top management.

The speculation disappoints some analysts.

Removing Mr. Bisignani, they say, is unlikely

to help, no matter who succeeds him. "He is a good manager but this recession has brought down many a good manager," said Albert Alonzo, chief Italy analyst at

Credito Italiano International. Alitalia declined to comment on the newspaper reports, as did officials at Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, or IRI, the state holding company that owns 86 percent of the publicly traded airline's stock.

Investors evidently share the government's enchantment. From a five-year high of 2,417 lire (now \$1.41) a share when Mr. Verri and Mr. Bisignani took over, Alitalia stock slid to 603 lire in 1992. It has now recovered somewhat, trading close to 800 lire.

Airline industry experts said that Mr. Bisignani had done a good job in cutting losses, and that Alitalia's problems were largely out-

side his control. The real problem, they said. is that Alitalia is, essentially, state-owned, With the exception of British Airways PLC, which is free of government control. "all the European airlines are in deep trou-ble," said John Eichner, chairman of the airline consulting firm SH&E, based in New

"It's simple," he said. "They all have too much capacity for the amount of demand." Being government-controlled, Alitalia lacks the freedom to make needed but unpopular reductions in staff and routes. Despite that handicap, Mr. Bisignani has

'He is a good manager, but this recession has brought down many a good manager.'

Albert Alonzo, analyst.

won praise for cutting losses. In 1990, his first full year in charge, he more than halved the airline's losses, to 89.7 billion lire (\$52.5 million) from 220 billion lire the year before.

He more than halved losses again in 1991. to 35.5 billion lire, and repeated the feat in 1992, when losses shrank to 17.6 billion lire. The loss in 1992 amounted to 0.3 percent of revenue. That compares to losses of 2.3 percent of revenue for Lufthansa and 5.7 reent for Air France.

Mr. Bisignani has done much to slash costs at Alitalia, analysts say. He upgraded the

fleet, saving fuel costs, and he is credited with installing a greater service mentality. "It used to be awful," recalls Mr. Alonzo.

"You were never sure if your flight would go or not and they didn't really care." Alitalia has been one of the few European carriers to gain market share across the Atlantic in recent years. It carries 51 percent of passengers flying between Italy and the Unit-

ed States, up from 46 percent in 1989. But if the carrier were to cut resources on its trans-Atlantic routes, that could leave an opening for U.S. carriers to gain share.

Compounding these problems is the lack of decent airport in the affluent, industrial Lombard region around Milan. Rather than change planes at Frumicino, Alitalia's international gateway airport near Rome, many travelers prefer other European cities - and other airlines - to connect with intercontinental flights.

Mr. Bisignani confronted yet another problem when Romano Prodi was brought in to run IRI last summer.

Mr. Prodi, a former professor, has demonstrated little patience for unprofitable com-

panies under his control. He has shuffled the management of the steel group ILVA Sp.A. the construction group Iritecna SpA, and the telecommunica-tions holding company STET SpA. He has broken up and sold the food company SME

Meridionale SpA. sold the bank Credito Ita-liano SpA and is about to sell Banca Com-merciale Italiana SpA. Alitalia is considered "strategic" and will not be sold by the government. But, analysts said, the airline may be next in line to get the Prodi treatment.

Investor's Europe Paris London **CAC 40** FTSE 100 Index 2400 2400 3400 230) 200 3200 2100 3100 2300 300G 1900 - 190 290) A S O N D J 1993 1994 Prev. Change Exchange +0.29 428.52 429.75 AEX Amsterd8 -0.38 7,685.49 7,655.97 Stock Index Brussels +0.21 2,075.61 2,080.01 DAX Frankfurt -1.08 798.41 789.75 FAZ Frankfuri -0.59 1.855.90 1,845.02 Helsinki HEX +0.11 2,668.50 2,671.40 Financial Times 30 London -0.08 3,484.20 3,481,40 FTSE 100 London -0.40 339.30 340.65 General Index Madrid +0.61 983.00 Milan 2,243.97 +1.36 2,274.49 CAC 40 -0.12 1,772.14 1,770.09 Alfaersvaerlden Stockholm -0.70 500.32 496.84 Stock Index +0.07 1,051.12 SBS

Very briefly:

مكذامن الأصل

• Dresdner Bank AG complained that investigators from the State • Dresmer Dank AG complained that alreaded threatened force in Superior Court in Düsseldorf were aggressive and threatened force in searching bank offices in connection with alleged illegal transfers of customer funds to Luxembourg: Dresdner said it was considering a complaint to Germany's Constitutional Court.

• Fried. Krupp AG Hoesch-Krupp's Krupp Stahl AG unit said it would cut 2.600 jobs this year in addition to previously announced job reductions: the company said its work force would be 15,900 by the end of 1994. down from 18,700 at present, and a further 10 percent of jobs would be

• Union des Assurances de Paris expects profit of about 1.5 billion francs (\$254.0 million) for 1993, the low end of the range it estimated in the autumn; the insurer is to be privatized this year.

• Christian Dior SA, the French fashion and perfume house, will raise about 5 billion francs of fresh capital this year to finance its increase of control over LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA: LVMH is 44.0 percent-owned by Jacques Rober, which is 93.55 percent-held by Dior. • Crédit Suisse and its Swiss Volksbank unit have merged all of their investment-fund activities into a new company called Credis Internation-

Upbeat U.K. Business Survey

LONDON — British companies are increasingly confident and expect orders from home and abroad to pick up in coming months, according to a quarterly survey from the Confederation of British Indus-

on Monday offered a more pession in a mistic view. Sir Michael said in a try published Monday.

The CBI said the survey showed Britain's economic recovery was output rose over the previous four gaining strength, at least for now. David Lees, chairman of the confederation's economic affairs committee, said: "Looking further

ahead, there remains uncertainty about the effect on the recovery of come into effect in April, but for the present the economy is moving forward." The survey, conducted between Dec. 17 and Jan. 12, found confidence on the increase for the fifth quarter in a row. Orders and months at the strongest rate for five years, the CBI found, and investment intentions were positive for the

(Bloomberg, AFP, AFX, Knight-Ridder)

Mirror Group Takes Part In Bid for Independent

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches

LONDON - Mirror Group Newspapers PLC said Monday it had formed a consortium to bid for Newspaper Publishing PLC, the company that owns the Independent and the Independent on Sunday. Mirror Group, plus three of the Independent's founders and European shareholders, who already own 47 percent of Newspaper Publishing, make up the consortium, Mirror said.

Newspaper Publishing had a pretax loss of £486,000 (\$725,000) in its financial year that ended Sept. 30. The Independent has been plagned by shrinking circulation and a cut in price of its closest

competitor, The Times. If the rescue plan succeeds, The Independent will sacrifice its founding principle of independent ownership, but is supposed to retain editorial independence.

Under the plan, the publisher of El Pais and the owner of La Repubblica would raise their combined holding, now just under 37 percent, to above 50 percent. But Mirror Group, expected to have about 40 percent, would renounce the right to vote on the hiring and firing of editors.

Unemployment: Blacker Than Painted who are not actively looking be- culated for Germany because rele- of the United States and Britain will not begin reducing its unem-

By Alan Friedman oual Herald Tribune

PARIS - Effective unemployment levels in the world's five leading industrial countries are substantially higher than current igures show, a study released on Monday by American Express Bank in London concluded.

But in a forecast that contrasts with the view of a number of businessmen and economists, the study contended that talk of a jobless recovery following recession is misplaced. It asserted instead that employment levels could rebound faster than expected once a healthier pace of economic growth resumes over the next year or two.

The study found that official un-

employment figures tend to understate effective unemployment because they do not include "discouraged" workers, meaning those people who want to work but

cause they believe their chances of finding work are slim.

Taking these workers into ac-count transforms cross-country comparisons and narrows the differentials among major industrial countries. The adjusted unemployment level in France is 13.7 percent, against an official level of 12 percent; the adjusted figure for Britain is 12.3 percent, against 9.8 percent.

Japan's adjusted rate jumps to 9.6 percent, compared with 2.7 percent officially, while the U.S. rate is effectively 9.3 percent instead of 6.4 percent, Amex Bank said. The stark disparity between actual and adjusted rates for Japan resulted from the large number of

women workers who traditionally drop out of the Japanese labor force during recession. The study said the adjusted rate

of unemployment could not be cal-

was not available. But the bank said it believed that the European trend held true in Germany as well. The Amex Bank report, prepared

by Tapan Datta, a senior economist. found that on average more than a 10th of the work force in the top five nations may effectively be unem-Mr. Datta said in his analysis that

the rates of economic growth needed to stabilize the level of unemployment "do not look particularly high" in relation to the growth of the 1980s. He also predicted economic recovery would not be plagued by an inflation problem for a considerable time, largely because the gap between actual output and potential output will remain substantial.

The Amex Bank economist nonetheless said that Continental Europe

speech in Bombay that West European industry was becoming increasingly uncompetitive because of high labor costs. He added that he saw little prospect that a recovery - whose economic cycle lags those from recession would create jobs.

ployment rate until 1995 and there-after will suffer higher levels of

structural joblessness than the Unit-

ed States, Japan or Britain. Even at

the trough of the recent U.S. reces-

sion, unemployment stayed below 8 percent, while it has already reached

double-digit peaks in European economies such as France and Italy.

played down the loss of jobs to low-

Although the Amex Bank study

wage countries as a less significant

factor than industry's drive to in-

creased productivity, Sir Michael

Perry, chairman of Unilever Group.

on Monday offered a more pessi-

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Speculators, Under Pressure, Dump Ringgit

KUALA LUMPUR — The ringgit fell Monday to its lowest level against the U.S. dollar for more than against the U.S. dollar for more than deposits to back loans. One banker two years after the central bank escalated its cameague to said foreigners will probably face calated its campaign to punish spec-ulators who had bet the Malaysian

currency would strengthen. in spot trading, the dollar rose 2.39 Malaysian cents, to 2.7640 ringgit, after trading as high as 2.77. during the day. It was the highest close since 2.7690 on Sept. 9, 1991.

Dealers said offshore speculators were dumping ringgit, losing tens of millions of dollars in the process, because Bank Negara was making it hard for them to operate.

Bank Negara, the central bank has taken a series of actions to quell speculative inflows that it believes are causing the money supply to grow too fast. Excess liquidity was depressing short-term interest rates and raising sears of inflation, econo-

In its latest move, the central bank on Saturday barred residents from selling short-term monetary instruments to nonresidents.

At the same time, Bank Negara said it was requiring commercial banks to keep funds from foreign institutions held in noninterest vostro accounts on deposit with the

draw on these funds for withdrawals for customers, but cannot use the new carrying charges for such ac-counts — adding to the costs of anyone trading for short-term gains.

"Bank Negara is trying to make sure the short-term money is not disturbing monetary policy," said Ghazali Atan, an economist at SI Securities who is a former official at the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's office.

"They have managed to find ways to separate the short-term inflow and the longer-term capital which is desired," he said.

One foreign-exchange dealer said he believed the new policies would chase away short-term currency speculators, but added it could take time for them to sell all their ringgit. That means the Malaysian currency's fall could continue, dealers said.

A bank executive said Bank Negara could maintain the dollar as high as 2.85 mggit for months.

As for the stock market, Wong Yee Hui, research manager at J.M. Sassoon, said he believed long-term investors would be impressed by Bank Negara's commitment to keeping inflation below 4 percent.

Pending: New Patent Law U.S. Offers Time Concession to Japan

Japanese firms

by what they see

royalty demands

by U.S. inventors.

heard of Mr. Hyatt not relied on

Yet Mr. Hyatt has tried to

demand, with mixed success,

millions of dollars from a broad

range of electronics companies.

Had the terms of the patent pro-

tected him only for the 20 years

from the date of filing, Mr. Hyatt

would not have been able to col-

lect any royalties by the time his

Japanese companies have

patent was granted.

as frivolous

have been angered

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service TOKYO — The United States has agreed to change its patent law to prevent patent holders from seeking royalties long after

they first made their inventions. In an agreement with Japan that was signed in Tokyo on Thursday with little fanfare, the United States said it would adopt a system in which patents, once granted would be valid until 20 years after the date on which they were filed. Currently, American patents are valid for 17 years from

the date they are granted. Occasionally, patents take a decade or two to be granted because they are held up in appeals and amendments. When this happens under the existing system, an inventor can obtain a 17year monopoly on an invention made long ago and demand payments from companies that have long been using the technology on the assumption it was not

protected by patents. Because these patents remain hidden for a long time and sud-denly surface, they have been called submarine patents.

One example was that of Gilbert Hyatt, a California inventor who was granted a patent in 1990 for a computer on a chip, the key component of personal computers and many other devices.

Mr. Hyatt had filed for the frivolous royalty demands by American companies and inven-tors with submarine patents. In patent 20 years earlier. While his application wended its way Japan, patents are valid for 20 through the Patent Office, a huge industry producing microprocesyears from the date of filing. sor chips and personal comput-The agreement to change the ers and consumer electronics de-

American law was signed by vices grew up based on similar Bruce Lehman, commissioner of technology. But companies in this industry said they never the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, and Wataru Aso, Japan's patent commissioner. Any change in patent law must be approved by Congress.

In exchange, Japan agreed to accept patent applications filed in English provided that a Japanese translation follows in a reasonable period of time. American officials said this change would help foreign companies win patents in Japan, which awards patents to the first party to file for one on a particular invention, rather than the first person to invent it.

Since the Japanese system puts a premium on filing patent applications quickly, having to translate them into Japanese first can be an impediment. In addition, one American official said there have been cases where patents have been denied because mistakes in translations made the application incorrect. Under the new agreement, Japan will allow faulty translations to be been angered by what they see 25 corrected.

Acer Aims To List 20 Subsidiaries

TAIPEI - Acer Inc., one of the world's largest computer makers, plans to list 20 subsidiaries on stock exchanges around the world by the year 2000, its chairman said

Acer, whose sales rose about 58 percent, to \$1.9 billion, last year, currently has only the parent company listed. Acer Inc. which manufactures notebook computers, is traded on the Taiwan Stock Ex-

"In order to welcome the 21st century." Acer expects to have at least 21 companies listed, said Stan Shih the chairman

Among its approximately 50 overseas units, one of the first it hopes to list is Acer America Corp., its U.S. subsidiary, said Philip Peng, vice president of Acer Inc.

"The New York Stock Exchange will be the first priority," he said. Underlying the plan is a strategy of transferring ownership and management to local investors, tapping overseas capital, reducing

"It's very good news," said Michael Hung, an electronics industry analyst with lardine Fleming Taiwan Securities. "They've discussed disintegration of the company before, but nothing like this. It will make the subsidiaries more responsible for profits and losses."

risk and better responding to mar-

ket trends, Mr. Peng said.

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Very briefly:

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 Taiwan's National Science Council said four foreign groups had bid to supply Taiwan's first satellite. to be launched late in 1997; the bidders are TRW Inc., Space Systems/Loral, Matra Marconi, and a group comprising Israel Aircraft Industries, Dornier GmbH and Alcatel Aisthom SA. • Japan's carmakers are likely to make fewer vehicles than U.S. carmakers

in 1994, Nankaku Research Institute forecast.

 PT Sanalindo Lestari Jaya, an Indonesian wood processor whose major shareholders are PT Barito Pacific Timber and PT Astra International said it would go public by offering 25 million shares, or 20 percent of its paid-up capital, to raise about 200 billion rupiah (\$95.3 million).

 Sarawak's state government, moving to privatize Sarawak Electricity Supply Corp., will pay 1.49 billion ringgit (\$596 million) for a 55 percent stake in Dunlop Estates Bhd., a unit of Multi-Purpose Holdings Bhd., and transfer to it a 45 percent holding in the power company.

COMPANY RESULTS losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless United States

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Philips Leads Assault

BELIING -- When Chinese men stare into their bathroom mirrors. they have an array of choices on how their whiskers will meet their end: by Rhinoceros, Flying Eagle. Golden Deer, or a foreign sword?

The chances are growing they will reach for a foreign shaver by Philips Electronics NV, and plug it in instead of lathering up. Philips, along with other foreign makers such as Gillette Co. and its

German subsidiary Braun AG, and Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd., Hitachi Ltd. and Matsushita Ltd. are as little as 20 yuan but that their beginning to make inroads in the battle against China's whiskers. They are among the first foreign consumer products aside from food and drink to gain broad acceptance

ers that the dream of an open market of 1.2 billion people may one day become a reality. The foreign brand names have been promoted with slick advertis-

ing and fancy packaging.
In electric shavers, foreign makers retain a comfortable design and technology edge over domestic ri-vals, industry analysts said. China imported 33,142 electric

over the same 1992 period, according to customs figures. While China does not have fig-ures for the overall foreign-brand share of the market, Philips' Philishave electric razor was the top

Per common share
Net Income:
Primary
Fully diluted
Cash dividends declared

Primary Fully diluted

verage common shares outstanding:

of loreign-brand sales in China.
"Most Chinese use hand razors because they are so cheap," said a sales lady at the shaving counter of

one of Beijing's most fashionable department stores, Landao. "But more and more people, es-

pecially the young use electric shavers, she said. They are faster, more convenient and more suited to lifestyles now." Prices at her counter, which sells only foreign brands, range from an imported three-headed Philips

times the average worker's monthly salary, to a simple battery model for 136 yuan. She said Chinese shavers sell for

shaver for 1,468 yuan (\$169), eight

quality is poor. Christine Zhang, account manager at Philips DAP China, said sales of its shavers hit 50 million yuan last year, up from a very low

Our Japanese competitors suf-fer from a surfeit of lakes in the market," she said. "Our design is complex and too hard to copy There are no well-known brands among local shavers."

With import taxes on small electrical goods such as shavers at 80 to 120 percent, Philips is working to boost local output.

CLAIMS AND DISPUTES AGAINST THE UNTIED STATES GOVERNMENT

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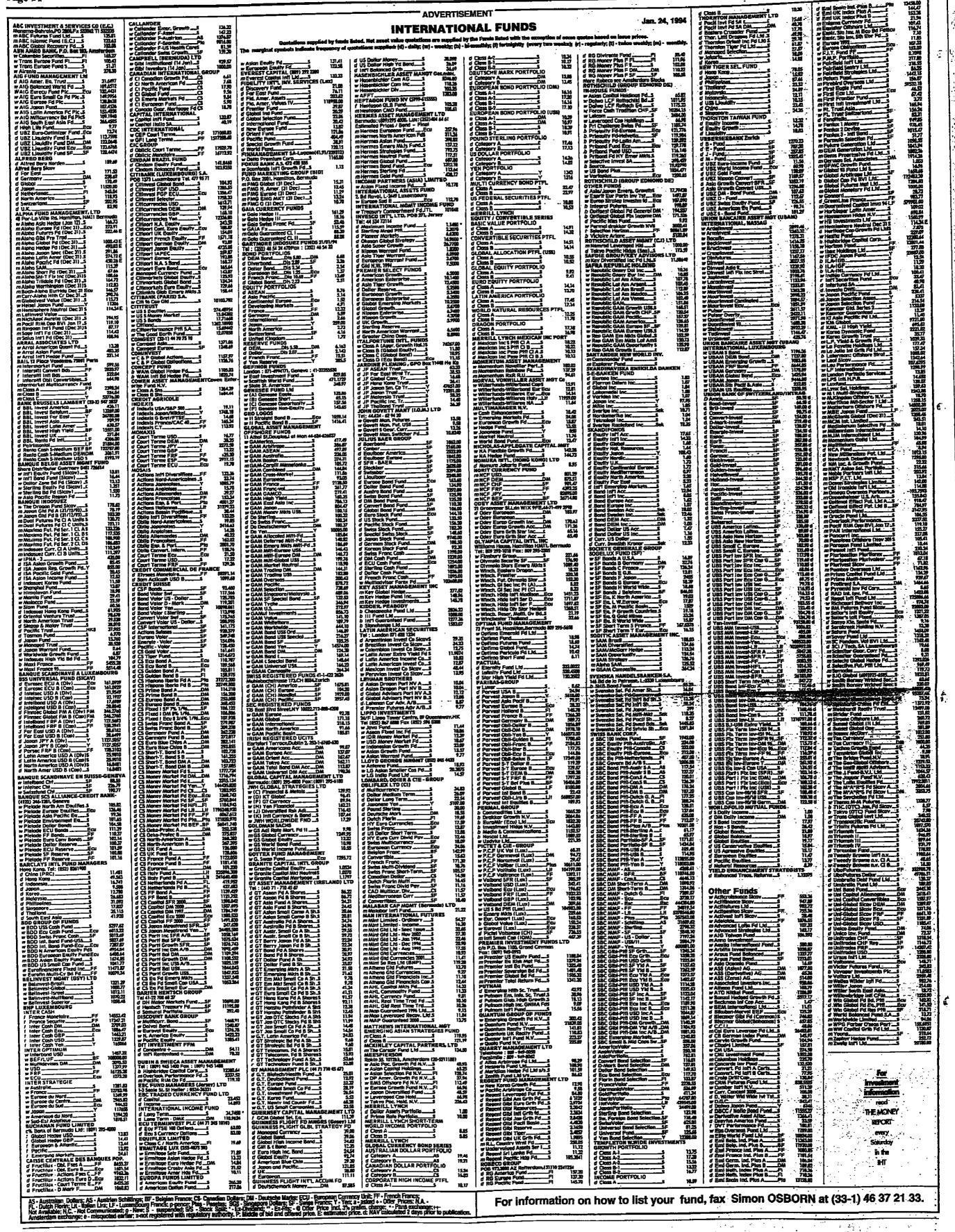


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	Decen	nber 31,	Liabilities and	December 31,		
Assets	1993	1992	Stockholder's Equity	1993	1992	
Cash and due from banks	\$ 591.112	(Dollars in 1 \$ 433,264	thousands) Noninterest-bearing deposits:			
		4 45,24	In domestic offices	\$ 1,069,325	\$ 962,60	
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	5,174,561	10.346.583	in loreign offices	145,431	80,26	
Precious metals	1,102,664	412,105	Interest-bearing deposits:			
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Securities held to maturity	902,903	9,529,834	In foreign offices	13,694,638	12,480,7	
Securities available for sale	9.857,210	320,113	Total deposits	19,165,891	17,800,18	
Total investment securities	10,760,113	9,849,947	Short-term borrowings	2.870,290	4,897.40	
Trading account assets	1.138.760	637.597	Acceptances outstanding	1,137,636	1,616,96	
Federal funds sold and	.,,.		Accounts payable and			
securities purchased under			accrued expenses	1,321,915	968,58	
resale agreements	2,743,692	1,355,274	Other liabilities,	152,648	100,67	
Loans, net of unasmed		•	Long-term debt	2,257,847	2,002,49	
income	5,425,719	3,959,358	Subordinated long-term debt,			
Allowance for possible loan			primarily with parent	580,940	581,17	
losses	(233,124)	(175,990)	Stockholder's Equity:			
Loans (net)	5.192.595	3.783.358	Common stock, \$100 par value:			
Customers' liability on	-,,050	-,,	4.800.000 shares authorized:			
acceptances	1,134,294	1,611,531	3,550,000 shares outstanding	355,000	355.00	
Premises and equipment	300,246	298.451	Surplus	1.160,436	1,160,60	
	000 ₁ 2.78	400,.0.	Retained earnings	511.851	390.9	
Accounts receivable and		444.404	Net unrealized gain on securities			
accrued interest	634,213	444,104	availabe for sale, net of taxes	211,584	_	
nvestment in affiliate	625,333	553,315	Total stockholder's equity	2.238.871	1,906,57	
Other assets	328,455	148,493				
Total assets	\$29,726,038	\$29,874,032	Total flabilities and	200 700 000	POD 074 7	
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			Letters of credit outstanding	\$ 1,461,452	\$ 1,478,44	
The portion of the investment in pr	ecious metals not	hedged by forward :	sales was \$24.8 million and \$14.9 million in	1993 and 1992, re	spectively.	
			Twelve Months Ended		ionths Ended	
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n thousands except per share data)		1993 1992	1993	1992	
• •			\$ 301,205 \$ 258,883	\$ 79.92	7 5 66,82	
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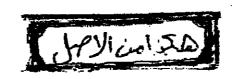
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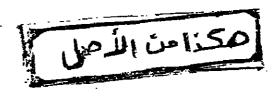
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SPORTS

Cowboys Pound 49 ers for NFC Title Despite Aikman Injury

By Mike Freeman New York Times Service

IRVING, Texas — About the only bad news for the Dallas Cowboys came when the knee of Dennis Brown, a defensive end for the San Francisco 49ers, smacked quarterback Troy Aikman in the head early in the third quarter.

A woozy Aikman had to leave the game, and was replaced by Bernie Kosar. But by then it was 28-7, and the deadliest blow had already been delivered by the Cowboys.

A 28-point first-half drubbing probably left the 49ers feeling worse than Aikman, since it is the Cowboys who will be playing in the Super Bowl while the 49ers will be watching it on television.

Although the 49ers put up a light in the second half of the National Football Conference title game Sunday, the Dallas offense was simply too much for a young and

Coach Jimmy Johnson, who had guaranteed a victory for his Cowboys, was right, after all.

By hammering the team of the 1980s, 38-21. Dallas earned a return trip to the Super Bowl next Sunday, where the Cowboys will face the Buffalo Bills, and make a bid for being the team of the 1990s. Last year, Dallas blew out Buffa-

lo, 52-17, giving the Bills their third consecutive Super Bowl loss. The

First Quarter

Dat—E.Smith 5 run (Murray Mick), 6:14.

Second Quarter Dol—E-Smith 11 pass from Alkman (Mur-Dol—E-Smith 11 pass from Alkman (Mur-

Toy kick), 8:56.

Doj.—Novecek 19 pass from Alkmon (Murray kick), 14:02.

Third Quarter SF—Watters 4 run (Cater kick), 9:13. Da!—Hanper 42 pass from Kosor (Murray Ick), 19:34 Fourth Quarter Del—FG Murray 50, 5:08. SF—Young 1 run (Cofer k

24 33-124 253 1-4 2-29 1-14

227, Dollos, Alkmon 14-18-0-177, Kosar 54-9-82, Harper 0-1-9-0. RECELVING—Son Francisco, Wotters 7-32, Rice 643, Taylor 3-11, J.Williams 3-44, B. Jones 3-24, Lopan 3-21, Turner 1-12, Rathman 1-7. Dollos, E.Smith 7-85, Harper 4-75, Novacek 4-57, Irvin 2-21, Johnston 2-17.

Cowboys Favored

LONDON - British bookmak-Cowboys as odds-on favorites to repeat as Super Bowl champions. Ladbrokes listed the Cowboys at 1-6 to win next Sunday's game against the Buffalo Bills. The Bills were listed at 7-2.

"We rate the Bills as the biggest underdogs since Joe Namath's Jets in Super Bowl III," said Ladbrokes' spokesman, Paul Austin. "Indeed, we offer exactly half of the odds for the Cowboys we offered a year ago."

In Las Vegas, the Cowboys were made a 10-point favorite.

Texas Stadium, the Cowboys have once and sacked 4 times.

trying to duck under a rushing Brown, but Brown's knee glanced off the side of his head.

Aikman, who suffered a mild a hospital but is expected to play against the Bills.

Kosar, dropped by the Cleveland Browns earlier this season, came in and at first sputtered. That allowed the 49ers to cut their deficit to 14 and bragging is scorned. points after a 4-yard touchdown run by Rickey Watters.

But Kosar soon got his feet under him, and just as the 49ers were threatening to make it a game, he hit Alvin Harper for a 42-yard touchdown pass. It was 35-14 by the end of the third quarter, and the Cowboys, with their cocky coach, were on their way to Atlanta.

Aikman completed 14 of 18 passes for 177 yards and 2 touchdowns, while Kosar was 5 of 8 for 83 yards and a touchdown.

Emmitt Smith, the Cowboys' star running back, picked up 88 yards rushing, caught 7 passes for 85 yards and scored 2 touchdowns. San Francisco's quarterback, Steve Young completed 27 of 44

way they dominated the 49ers in for 287 yards, but was intercepted

to be considered heavy favorites. It did not take long for emotions despite Buffalo's manhandling of Kansas City.

to flare. Before the game started, receiver Jerry Rice of San Francis-The departure of Aikman was, it co got into a shoving match with seemed, the only thing that could several Dallas players. Running give Dallas a scare. Aikman was back Watters got into it as well. There was a lot of finger pointing and talking before the skirmish was broken up. None of that was a surprise, con-

concussion, spent Sunday night in sidering the past week's buildup.

a hospital but is expected to play Johnson had guaranteed that the Cowboys would win Johnson's brash prediction was at odds with the conservative world of pro foot-ball, where humility is preached

> "I've been talking all week," Johnson told his team after the game. "If you're gonna talk the talk, you gotta walk the walk. Thanks to you guys, y'all did the

walkin.

They did it by scoring touch-downs on four of their five first-half possessions and breaking loose with two touchdowns in less than four minutes after the 49ers tied it at 7 on the first play of the second quarter. Dallas tacked on a fourth touchdown with 58 seconds left in the

co in the second half. "This week I'm not gonna say a word, but you know how I feel," Johnson said. "All I gotta say is:

first half, then held off San Francis-



Troy Aikman was knocked out of a lopsided game with a concussion, but the Cowboys' quarterback is expected to play against the Bills.

Winning Bills Take Time to Worry About Joe Montana, the Fallen Foe

ORCHARD PARK, New York - While pro football players may not be hero worshipers, they are hero respecters, and a quarterback who has achieved as much over the years as Joe Montana is admired by

So after the Buffalo Bills' 30-13 victory over the Kansas City Chiefs for the American Football Conference championship and a Super Bowl berth, the victors were concerned over the health of the loser's

Montana was knocked out of the game early in the third quarter when to stick because his season was Phil Hansen tackled him low, Bruce over. The Chiefs had hoped Mon-Phil Hansen tackled him low, Bruce over. The Chiefs had hoped Mon-Smith crashed into him from the tana would finally lead them to the side and Jeff Wright fell on top of promised land, knowing the last open as well and left wight fell on top of promised land, knowing the last open as well as well as the was unexceptional. He completed only 9 of 23 passes for 125 yards, or credit," said Henry Jones, the

him. Montana's head hit the ground time they were in a championship with two sacks, one interception Bills' cornerback. "They took away hard, and did not play again.
"The three of us hit him," said

Smith, the All-Pro defensive end. "I think when he came down, his head hit the carpet and he went, 'Ohhh,' and we knew something was wrong with him then. I was trying to ask him if he was all right, but he couldn't comprehend what I was saying."

After the game, Jim Kelly, the Bills' quarterback, went over to his opponent and friend. "How do you feel?" Kelly asked.

"Not good," Montana said. "Stick in there," Kelly said. There was nowhere for Montana

The Bills had heard people (not from Buffalo) saying how wonderful it would be for Montana to return to the Super Bowl, perhaps against his former team, the San Francisco 49ers. That irritated the Bills, especially Smith. "The fact that everybody wanted

to see Joe Montana against San defense in which the cornerbacks Francisco or Joe Montana against Troy Aikman irritated us," Smith said. "We hadn't even played yet, scheme known around the league That's no respect at all. No one as Cover Two. At times, they threw expected us to win it. It was always an eight-man front against the

'Joe, Joe, Joe.' "

game was 1970, when Montana was and no touchdowns. He scrambled playing junior high school basket-ball. once for a yard. His best sequence was a 75-vard drive in 7 plays in 95 was a 75-yard drive in 7 plays in 95 seconds at the end of the first half. The threat ended with an end-zone

interception. "We felt all week that we might not sack him a lot," Smith said. "But just to get pressure on him would help us a lot."

The Bills generally used a basic played up on the wide receivers and the two safeties played deep, a Chiefs' running game, daring Mon-

some of the things he wanted to go to in his reads, and the front got to

First Quarter pmas 12 run (Christie kick), 8:71. KC-FG Lowery 31, 12:46. KC-FG Lowery 31, 14:21.

Buf-Thomas 3 run (Christie kick), 2:58. But—FG Christie 22, 7:54.
But—FG Christie 22, 7:54.
But—FG Christie 22, 12:59.
Third Quarter
KC—Alien 1 run (Lowery kick), 11:54.
Foarm Quarter
But—FG Christie 18, 2:05.

INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS:
RUSHING—Korisus City, Avien 18-50, Anders 2-1, Montoon 1-1, Buffole, Thomas Shile, K.Dovis 18-02, Reed 1-4, Kelly 2-5.
PASSING—Koneos City, Montoon 9-28-1-125.
Krieg 16-29-1-198. Boffole, Kelly 17-27-0-166.
RECEIVING—Koneos City, Cosh 4-67, Dovis 5-57, Birden 4-69, Allen 7-35, Stockelf 2-33, Horwas 2-14. E Thomason 1-12, Husbas 1-1-1. MISSED FIELD GOALS-None

NFL Playoff Picture First-Round Games

• GREEN BAY PACKERS 28, DETROIT LIONS 24. NEW YORK GIANTS 17,

KANSAS CITY CHIEFS 27

MINNESOTA VIKINGS 10.

PITTSBURGH STEELERS 24, • LOS ANGELES RAIDERS 42,

DENYER BRONCOS 24. Second-Round Games

SAN FRANCISCO 49ERS

44, NEW YORK GIANTS 3. DALLAS COWBOYS 27,
 GREEN BAY PACKERS 17.

BUFFALO BILLS 29, LOS ANGELES RAIDERS 23. • KANSAS CITY CHIEFS 28, HOUSTON OILERS 20.

Conference Titles

AFC • BUFFALO BILLS 30, KAN-SAS CITY CHIEFS 13.

DALLAS COWBOYS 38, SAN FRANCISCO 49ers 21.

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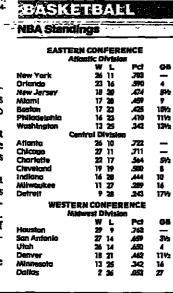
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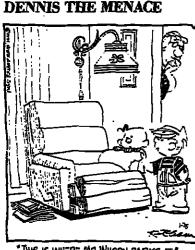
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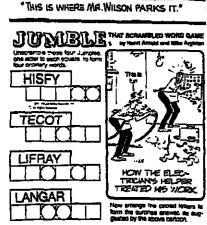
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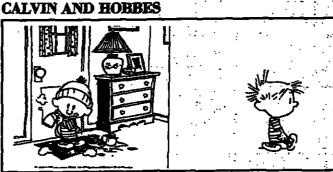




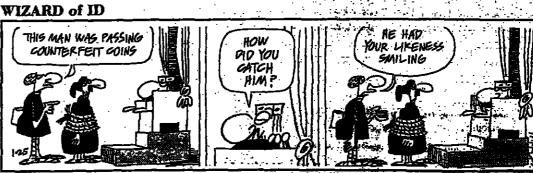


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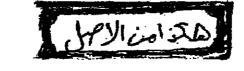


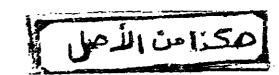


REX MORGAN



GARFIELD SOME PEOPLE HAVE SOMETHING EXCITING AND NEW HAPPEN TO THEM SIGH





SPORTS

Harding's Innocent Until Found Guilty

By Ira Berkow New York Times Service

NEW YORK —As the web of suspicion draws tighter around Tonya Harding, there is a point that must not be dismissed: She has said repeatedly she's imnocent of any wrongdoing in the Nancy Kerrigan case. The most that anyone has been able to pin on her is guilt by association. If nothing else changes, that ought not to be enough to keep her from competing on the U.S. figure skating team in the Olympics next month in Lillehammer, Norway. So far, however, the U.S. Olympic Committee and the U.S. Figure Skating Association have so far demonstrated a last of management and extended a last of the last o

strated a lack of propriety and courage.

Ever since Handing's bodygnard, Shawn Eckardt, was charged the USOC and the figure-skaing association have been dithering about whether Harding should be allowed to compete in Norway. This is confusing because I saw with my own eyes the national championships in the Chympics. Detroit, when Harding won the title and the right to skate in the Olympics.

To me, her status is crystal clear. She won, she goes.

Vantage ·

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April 19 Company of the Section of t

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To Increase

evidence to arrest skating star

Tonya Harding in connection with

County deputy district attorney,

ny Monday, and declined to say

when new witnesses would appear.

tion, sources told the newspaper, is

that investigators and prosecutors are aware of the international spot-

that I was involved in any way in the Nancy Kerngan assault."

She practiced again at the usual rink at a shopping mall and skated

strongly for an hour before photog-

raphers, reporters and shoppers.
Figure skating officials were still

Figure-skating officials were still in a holding pattern on Harding's Olympic eligibility.

"We're reviewing our options and just waiting," said Claire Ferguson, president of the U.S. Figure Stating Association.

The grand jury has until Feb. 3 to issue its report, three days after the skating association must name its team and nine days before the Winter Olympics hearin in Norway.

The primary reason for the cau-

A Men

The world has been appalled over the attack on Kerrigan, Harding's chief figure-skating rival in this country. Kerrigan was struck above the right knee by an assailant and was unable to compete in the championships in which she was favored. She nonetheless was named to the U.S. team, along with Harding. Even if Kerrigan had been physically able to skate in Detroit and won, Harding would have come in second and still

been a member of the Olympic team.

But the USOC is deeply troubled about Harding and, regrettably, its

If Harding is charged in the assault — as her former husband, Jeff Gillooly, as well as Eckardt and two others have been - then it is certain the USOC will seek to prevent her from competing. All that is certain at this point, however, is that those four men have been arrested. But Gillooly and Eckardt are not candidates to skate for the United States in the Olympics. Tonya Harding is. And it is her case, and it alone, that the Olympic committee and the skating association must be concerned with Through her lawyer, Robert C. Weaver Jr., Harding has "categorically" denied any involvement. Her long-time coach, Diane Rawinson, has said that Harding is "an innocent victim." And Deputy Police Chief Renny Napoleon, who has been overseeing the investigation in Detroit, said that the police there had found no evidence against Harding.

T T SEEMS IMPROBABLE that if all this plotting against Kerrigan were going on, Harding would have been unaware of it. But stranger things have happened. And unless she admits complicity, or is legally detained, or the crime is proved against her in court — a process that

could take months — then she is impocent until proved guilty.

LeRoy T. Walker, the president of the USOC, said he thought that "a voluntary withdrawal by Harding would be the easiest possible out." He said that he was carefully monitoring public opinion on this issue.

What does public opinion have to do with this? The woman won the

title. She claims innocence. The rest is a sort of vigilantism.

At times like this, important officials, not bureaucratic satraps, must take a stand on what's right, not just what's politically correct, or

The USOC says that if Harding goes to Lillehammer, it would have trouble keeping the news media from overrunning the figure-skating people, that it would cause security problems, and that it would "take away" from the training and publicity for the other athletes.

The other athletes have their own, focused agendas, which is why they

are Olympians. The International Olympic Committee has shown that it can handle security. As for the skaters, they'll work things out. The skating association must submit the names of its team members to the Olympic committee by Jan. 31. After that, the USOC itself will have jurisdiction.

The fact is, justice delayed is justice denied. Harding ought to be assured by the Olympic committee that, short of a confession by Harding or a judgment against her in court, she has earned the right to skate in the



Todd Martin lost seven pounds and two toe nails, but won his match against Xavier Danfresne.

NEW YORK - Willie Mays wasn't

thrilled to be accepting the National League's most valuable player award for his godson, Barry Bonds, whom, Mays said, was "too

busy" to show up.
"We gave him \$47 million," Mays, a spe-

cial assistant to the San Francisco Giants' president, Peter Magowan, said Sunday

night. "He can pick up his award."
Bonds, who signed a record \$43.75 million

six-year deal in December 1992, won the

NL's award for the third time in four seasons.

Mays, a two-time MVP and a Hall of Famer,

didn't sound like he was joking in his barbs.

Mays Finds Fault With an Absent MVP, Bonds

pick it up," he said at the annual dinner of the New York chapter of the Baseball Writers

Mays also said he had told Bonds not to

"I played 20 years," Mays said he told him.

Mays said he would leave a message for

"I'm going to put a little note on it," he

said. "It's not for you, Barry, its for the team

Bonds and the National League's rookie of

compare himself with his godfather quite

Association of America.

Bonds with the award.

"Then you can talk about it."

and the San Francisco Giants."

5th-Set Loss Ends Hopes Of Wilander in Australia

MELBOURNE — MaliVai satisfying to be able to grind Washington outlasted Mats Williamder in a five-set match Monday Wilander and Washington, lucklander in a five-set match Monday night, ending the veteran Swede's fairy-tale run at the Australian

Washington dominated the final set after the two had earlier traded stroke for stroke and error for error en route to a score of 6-7 (7-9), 6-2.

The unseeded Washington, a 24-year-old American ranked 26th, advanced to his first Grand Slam

Wilander, a 29-year-old returnof steam. Two years in retirement, during which he flirted with a rock music career, took their toll in a contest that lasted four hours.

"He started to go wide and for forehand cross-courts, and it was taking its toll on me." Wilander said. "I feel I had the opportunity to win the match, but I just couldn't pull it off. There were a couple of points I choked on.

The Swede, now ranked 322d in the world, was given a wild card entry into the tournament, which he first won in 1983.

Washington now will meet No. 9 seed Todd Martin in an all-American quarterfinal on Wednesday.

"I think I was up and down throughout the match," Washington said. "There were times, especially in the two tiebreakers, where I was making a lot of errors, It's

ily, got to play in the cool evening air after Stefan Edberg. Thomas Muster and Martin won day matches in searing heat. Two-time champion Edberg

made light of temperatures that reached 39 degrees centigrade (102 Fahrenheit) and breezed by fellow Swede Lars Jonsson, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, maintaining his record of reaching at least the quarterfinals here every year since 1984.

Muster, the sixth-seeded Austri-Alexander Volkov, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2, on center court as the mercury rose in

Martin, a Wimbledon quarterfinalist last year, advanced with a 6-7 (3-7), 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, 6-3 victory over 125th-ranked Xavier Daufresne of Belgium after trailing by a set and

very good in a fifth set," Martin

match, and they made a combined

Martin made most of the mistakes, but he also made far more winners as he overcame dehydration, a bloody nose, blisters on his feet and two torn toenails caused by his sneakers sticking to the

"It was just a matter of staying ing ended the match 3.25 kilograms (seven pounds) lighter than when

Jonsson returned well, but had net and made a number of killing

"I played O.K. under the circumstances," said No. 4 seed Edberg, the Australian Open winner in 1985 and 1987. "It is never easy to play well in the heat, but I played as well as I needed to play."

Edberg showed the heat had not sapped his strength by jumping over the net at the end of the match. Earlier in the day, the heat did undermine Volkov's will.

When I was warming up, I decided it was too hot for me," said Volkov, a semifinalist at last year's U.S. Open. "I couldn't get into the match because I was thinking of

the beat." Muster rubbed his face with ice to keep himself cool, but was presented with few problems by Vol-kov, who made 10 volleying errors, 53 unforced errors in all and 14 double faults in a contest that lasted only 100 minutes.

"I had no more power to fight against myself," the Russian said. Muster made his second succes-Wilander, a 29-year-old returning to the tournament he won three times in the 1980s, simply ran out of steam. Two years in retirement.

Muster, the status status status and status also making the last eight at last four matches at the National Termis Center, downed No. 12 seed.

Austrian was hit by a drunk driver in National Termis Center, downed No. 12 seed. sive Grand Slam quarterfinal after in 1989 at a tournament in Miami and suffered severe knee injuries, but has regained his place in the top 10 and won a career-high seven tournaments last year.

Musier and Edberg now will play each other in Wednesday's quarters.

"He's a tough competitor," said "I didn't feel very good at the Edberg, "He's solid off the ground, time and I knew I wouldn't feel tough mentally and physically very tough mentally and physically very STODE.

in other men's quarterfinal Both men were wilting by the matches, top seed Pete Sampras end of the 3-hour, 24-minute will play No. 10 Magnus Gustafsson and defending champion Jim Courier will play No. 5 Goran Ivanisevic.

All four women's quarterfinals were slated for Tuesday, with three-time champion and top seed Steffi Graf facing the No. 16 seed from the United States, 17-year-old Lindsay Davenport

No. 2 seed Arantxa Sanchez Vicool and coping with the heat as cario plays No. 8 Manuela Ma-best I possibly could," he said, hav-leeva-Fragniere, No. 3 Conchita leeva-Fragniere, No. 3 Conchita Martinez faces No. 10 Kimiko Date and No. 4 Gabriela Sabatini plays No. 5 Jana Novoma.

Graf is bidding for her fourth straight title in a Grand Slam event no luck in attempting to pass Ed-berg, who had a superb touch at the in the absence of defending champion Monica Seles, who has not played since being stabbed in Hamburg in April.

No one other than Graf or Seles has won a Grand Slam women's singles title since 1990.

MEN'S SINGLES, FOURTH ROUND Mailval Washington, U.S., def. Mats Witander, Sweden, 6-7 (7-9), 6-2,6-7 (3-7), 6-4,6-1; Todd Martin (9); U.S., def. Xavier Douringen, Belplum, 6-7 (3-7), 7-6 (7-5), 6-2, 6-3; Stefan Elberra (4), Sweden, def. Lors Jonsson, Sweden, 6-4,6-4; Thomas Muster (6), Austria, def. Alexander Volkay (12), Rusald, 6-3,6-3,6-2,

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Harding Said

England Announcement 'This Week'

LONDON (Reuters) — "There will be an announcement this week" ending the long hunt, and Terry Venables's long wait, for England's new soccer manager, Graham Kelly, the English Football Association's chief executive, said Monday.

Although some members of the selection panel still doubt the former Tettersham chief executive, mitability here are of allegations about his Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PORTLAND, Oregon — Au-thorities feel they now have enough

Tottenham chief executive's suitability because of allegations about his financial dealings, Kelly said that "at the moment everybody knows Terry Venables is the hot favorite" to succeed Graham Taylor.

• France, which did not qualify for the World Cup, has scheduled a tour of Japan, playing in the Kirin Cup against Argentina and Japan. France will play Argentina on May 26 and Japan on May 29, with Argentina and the hosts meeting on May 23. (AFF) assault on rival Nancy Kerrigan, The Oregonian newspaper reported Monday.

It quoted sources as saying officials wanted to "exhaust all possi-bilities for strengthening the case before making a final decision." Both an FBI spokesman and Norm Frink, the Multnomah

Bordeaux Trial of Soccer's Bez Opens

BORDEAUX (AP) — Claude Bez, the former president of the Bordeaux soccer club went on trial Monday in a fraud case stemming from a 54 million-franc (\$9 million) sports center project.

Bez, whose Girondins dominated French soccer in the mid-1980s before the rise of Olympique Marseille, could receive several years in prison if convicted. He and his son, Eric, are accurated string 10 million france in kickbacks from contractors in the project to convert an 18th declined comment on The Orego prison if convicted. He and his son, Eric, are accused of taking 10 million man report. Frink said the grand francs in lickbacks from contractors in the project to convert an 18th jury would take no further testimo-

century chateau into a sports center. Bez, who biames his legal problems on an alleged plot by his former rival, Olympique Marseille owner Bernard Tapie, is separately being investigated for financial mismanagement of the club.

For the Record light focused on them and do not want to bring charges against Har-ding that might not stick in court.

The International Tennis Federation, rejecting an appeal by U.S. officials, upheld its one-match Davis Cup suspension of Andre Agassi for refusing to play his reverse singles match against the Bahamas because the best-of-live contest had already been decided. He can not play in the

According to the newspaper, most but not all of the case against the best-of-live comiest had already been decided. He can not play in the first-round match against India in March.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation said it will nearly double its number of surprise, out-of-competition drug tests this year—having made 476 tests in 27 countries last year, of which 4 percent proved positive—and would conduct tests this year in 50 countries and the conduct tests this year in 50 countries and the conduct tests this year. Harding is built from statements from three of the four men charged Harding, issuing a statement through her lawyer, Dennis Raw-linson, said: "I deny all allegations

concentrate on top athletes.

John Madden, who has spent the past 15 years with CBS, will join Fox Broadcasting Co. next year as its lead football analyst, Fox Sports president, David Hill, amounced, Madden has signed a four-year con-

president. David Hill, amounced. Madden has signed a four-year contract, reportedly for \$32 million; sources close to negotiations, asking to remain anonymous, said Madden's broadcast parmer of 13 years, Pat Summerall, had signed with Fox "some weeks ago." (AP)

Francesco Moser, 42, the Italian cyclist attempting to regain the hour record from Britain's Graham Boardman, said in Bordeaux he was definitively retiring and returning to Italy.

A budly decomposed body found in the mud flats of San Francisco Bay was identified as that of Ron Hansen, a jockey who won nearly 3,700 races and earned purses worth \$36.6 million. He had been missing since an Oct. 1 car crash on the San Malco Bridge. The cause of death was not immediately known.

(AP)

Asita Watther, the defending women's World Con champion who is

Asita Wachter, the defending women's World Cap champion who is currently third in the overall standings, is undergoing treatment for tom the skaring association must name ligaments in her left ankle and will not ski in Saturday's downhill race in its team and nine days before the Garmisch-Partenkinchen, Germany, but is hopeful of competing in a winter Olympics begin in Norway. (AP)

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No. 11 Temple Beats Rutgers After a Scare

Aaron McKie scored a seasonhigh 31 points and was 5-for-7 from 3-point range as No. 11 Temple won its fifth straight with a 78-56 defeat of Rutgers in Piscataway,

New Jersey.

McKie had 18 points at halftime, when the Owls (11-2, 4-1 Atlantic 10) held a 46-28 lead Sanday. But

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

the romp became a struggle as Rutgers (5-9, 1-4) — which has lost seven of nine — went on a 13-0 nm to get to 46-41 with 14:55 to play.

"We were just standing there serving hot dogs and hamburgers," said Temple's coach, John Chaney.

"I does' know what we were doing "I don't know what we were doing out there but it wasn't playing baskethall."
McKie, who also got 11 re-

bounds, sank a 3-pointer to end the Owls' malaise. They had missed six shots and made five turnovers during the Scarlet Knights' run. The Scarlet Knights pulled to 69-56 with 3:48 left, but the Owls

soured the game's final nine points.
No. 15 Michigan 74, Minois 70:
Jalen Rose scored 28 points and
Juwan Howard, recovered from the chicken pox, had 20 as Michigan (12-4, 4-2 Big Ten) won on the road T.J. Wheeler had 23 points for

No. 17 Georgia Tech 74, Virginia 70: Travis Best and James Forrest each scored 20 points as Georgia Tech (11-5, 2-3 Atlantic Coast

Conference) won at home. Unior Burrough had 18 points for Virginia (10-6, 4-2).

Memphis State 62, No. 19 Cincinnati 55: Host Memphis State (6-9, 1-4 Great Midwest Conference) scored 21 straight points midway through the first half and ended its cipht-game losing streak. Cincineight-game losing streak. Cincin-nati (12-5, 1-2) got no closer than four points in the second half.

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the year, Mike Piazza of the Los Angeles

Dodgers, were the only no-shows from the BBWAA award winners. Piazza remained in

Los Angeles for the funeral of Michael Scul-

ly, a son of the Dodgers' broadcaster, Vin Scully, who was killed in a helicopter crash

Mays mentioned former opponents Jackie

Why don't I have an award?" Mays asked

Then he decided he didn't want one like

"All those guys are dead," he said.

Robinson and Roberto Clemente, who have

awards named after them.

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NORTH AMERICA

The Eternal Butler

By William E. Schmidt New York Times Service

ONDON - From P. G. Wodehouse's Jeeves to Stevens, the self-effacing narrator of "The Remains of the Day." the butler has been a fixture of English

upper-class mythology.

Mannered, loyal and discreet, the good butler is also unflappable to a fault, a trait perhaps best underscored by a man who ouce worked for Lord Dunsany, the Irish poet.

After a group of hooligans ransacked rooms and set fires inside Dunsary Castle early this century. he intercepted the fleeing invaders at the front door and politely inquired: "And who shall I say

But life and times have changed for Britain's serving classes. First of all, there are far fewer butlers; estimates run to the hundreds instead of the 18,000-plus in the years before World War II.

Moreover, the modern butler is less the faithful personal servant than the professional household manager and organizer, says Ivor Spencer, the founder of the Ivor Spencer International School for Butler Administrators/ Personal Assistants ("Trained British

Students still learn how to iron the creases out of the morning newspaper, and lay out an employer's clothes. But Spencer says that there is no reason that they should end up dispirited and ionely, like Stevens, after a life devoted selflessly to the service of their

I am sure it is a wonderful movie," said Spencer, referring to Anthony Hopkins's portrayal of Stevens in the film version of Kazuo Ishiguro's masterful novel. "But it does give the wrong idea entirely. Being a butler is not an act of selfless loyalty. It is a profession

Last October, Spencer, as the founder of Britain's premier butlering school, sent to new and budding butler candidates into the world, most of whom were quickly snapped up for service in the United States and the Middle East.

A knowledge of fine wine and good food is essential, he said, but a butler these days must also know something about accounting, mak- yes, that was true."

ing travel arrangements and driv-ing the children to school.

In return for working a dawnto-evening schedule, he said, a butler today will carn a starting wage of \$35,000, including private medical care, food and accommodations and use of his employer's car. Salaries for more experienced butlers range up to \$65,000. Spen-

In London, agencies providing help to domestic clients say that butlers and well-schooled servants are in great demand, although the employers these days tend to be business people and foreigners new money rather than old.

Still, the butler of choice among all clients, foreign and domestic, is an Englishman, underscoring, perhaps, the fictional Stevens's argument that only the English, as a race, are capable of the necessary emotional restraint to be good ser-

"It is for that reason," Stevens said, "that when you think of a great butler, he is bound, almost by definition, to be an English-

The butler's new world is also more precarious and less certain than the structured life known to

Like everyone else these days, butlers are not guaranteed jobs for Few families are ready to show

the kind of gentle fealty demonstrated early this century by Lady Astor, the U.S.-born heiress and first woman elected to Parliament, when a longtime family butler threatened to leave after a household dispute.

"In that case," replied Lady Astor, "tell me where you are going. because I am coming with you.'

Spencer says he believes that some people with money hire English butlers these days because they are, quite simply, a status

"I had a client in Oklahoma who called me one day and asked if it was all right if he had his new 'This is the so-and-so residence. the under-butler speaking," said Spencer. "I told him I thought it was perfectly fine, but I thought he only had one butler. He said,

Sexual Harassment, the Cliff-Hanger

By Paula Span

Washington Past Service
NEW YORK — Michael Crichton figures he was the only person in the United States who watched Clarence Thomas's confirmation hearings, heard Anita Hill's cool accusations and Thomas's furious response, and thought, "I hope this doesn't blow the story I want to write."

A couple of years before, at a brunch, someone had told Crichton about a particularly intriguing sexual harassment case. "Two people who'd previously had an af-fair, lived their lives

apart for many years, had in effect competed for the same job.' Crichton recounts. "One person got it and then something hap-pened behind closed doors. In the aftermath, each accused the other of harassment. How

sweetly naive male. was the company going to begin to proceed?" That incident forms the crux of Crichton's novel, "Disclosure," ment charge as: a) a weapon whose abuse can undermine justice and corporate coexwhich jumped quickly to the top of The Washington Post's and The New York istence and, b) the cause of great tension and mistrust even when the weapon isn't Times's best-seller lists. Naturally, he's used. Crichton was careful to give some of swathed it in thriller-chiller plot twists (as his sexist dialogue to women, to create a in the best-selling "Rising Sun") and high-tech high jinks (as in the even better-selling "Jurassic Park"). The book rattles humane female boss as well as the fanged one, to introduce both swinish and sympa-thetic men. A self-described "egalitarian

In 'Disclosure.'

the victim a

Crichton has made

power. "I regard it as a contribution to solving the problem" of harassment, Crichton says, straight-faced. For in "Disclosure," Crichton has made the embarrassed victim of harassment a sweetly naive male (when men account for only a fraction of harassment claims) and the boss who ravages him a deceifful, power-thirsty female. The role reversal may not endear him to the women who want to solve the problem. "It is ironic," says Ruth Jones, staff attorney with the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund. "It's not a major motion picture until a man is ha-

along at the pace of a Hollywood cliff-

hanger, which after a reported \$3.5 million

movie sale it will eventually become. But the essential tale — cynics are already

calling it Harassic Park - is of gender and

"I hardly think, based on his own comments, that this book will do a service in the fight against sexual harassment," ob-served Ellen Bravo, executive director of 9 to 5 National Association of Working Women, "I'd understand better if he just said, 'I know a way to make a lot of money on this book."

That Crichton knows how to make money on books is not in question. Nearly a million copies of "Disclosure" are flooding bookstores in the United States.

He started writing pseudonymous thrill-ers to help pay his bills as a Harvard medical student, had a hit under his own name with "The Andromeda Strain" in 1969, and has been a wealthy anthor, screenwriter and film director—but never a practicing physician — ever since.

Crichton interviewed both principals in the case he'd heard about ("I was attracted to the complexity of it") and talked to executives at high-tech businesses (the novel takes place in a Seattle computer company). He consulted with lawyers and human relations spe-

feminist," he can sound rather like Betty

Friedan, circa 1972. Still, the novel exudes

a noticeable whiff of male resentment and

aggrievement at the shape the new order

seems to be taking.
What does Crichton think about sexual

harassment? In a speech he has also given

his hero's attorney (a Hispanic woman, no less) to deliver, he describes a spectrum.

There's a certain kind of behavior, unfor-

tunately still all too common, that every-

one—except the person doing it —would agree is bad." He's talking about groping, propositions, blatant quid pro quos. "It's wrong, it's demeaning, it's illegal." The

other end of the spectrum is "a thoughtless

and tasteless, but not harassment. To

bring claims on the basis of that behavior

Between them lies the much-touted "large gray area, a kind of societal battle-

standings no longer apply; the new ones have yet to develop; in the uncomfortable

interim, "corporate life will continue to

have a very messy quality."

But women involved in combating ha-

rassment have fundamental disagreements with Crichton's spectrum. Very few of the

charges that women bring concern a taste-

less remark or some other form of border-

ACROSS

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is very damaging."

ment, an off-color joke, inappropriate

Crichton says. The old under-

cialists. He watched Hill vs. Thomas and remembers musing that "every person in America seems to have a conviction about what happened, but only two people know Then he crafted a tale

that portrays the possi-bility of a sexual harass-



Michael Crichton sees his novel "as a contribution to solving the problem."

line behavior, Jones has found. "Womenare not going to court because of compliments about hair or dress. Most women who are victims of harassment, the behavior is so offensive that they're just trying to get through the day or find another job.

Patricia Ireland, president of the National Organization for Women, takes issue with one of Crichton's more provocative statistics: that although only 5 percent of harassment claims are brought by men against women, only 5 percent of corporate supervisors are women, suggesting that women are as likely to harass as men

Only a handful of the most senior executives at Fortune 500 companies are women. Ireland replies. But the Bureau of Labor Statistics puts the proportion of women among all executives, administrators and managers at a far heftier 42 percent. "And it isu't only at the highest levels

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32 Tom

that sexual harassment occurs; it's wherever there are differences in authority," Ireland says. "I don't think it's accurate to say that once women have 50 percent of the power we'll do 50 percent of the harassing. It isn't borne out by the evidence

However feisty he may be on the page, in person Crichton doesn't really want to slug it out either. Asked about his argument that women in power are as likely to harass, he quibbles about Ireland's numbers, then says: "The book puts it forward very tentatively. We're operating in an area of insufficient information and intense dogmatic cross fire. I can't argue on the basis of fact. Only really, in the end, my experience is that men and women are equally good, equally bad, equally stupid, equally smart. Which is why I'm an egalitarian feminist. So I would not expect to see a difference in abuse of power.

PEOPLE

Who's Taking Sides In GATT Culture Wars?

One of France's leading film executives is in hor water after he said that the carthquake in Los Angeles proved that God was on France's side in the GATI movie industry wars. Daniel Toscan du Plantier, a frequent participant in the debate about cultural quotas and subsidies hasn't denied the quote, but says it was off the record. Journalists at Agence France-Presse, which carried the statement, are not amused The journalists' unions said the remarks were not off the record, and added: "It is not up to journalists to censor themselves to protect personalities from their slips." Among other things that weren't censored. Icsearthquake: "I would have preferred that fives had been spared, but God is cenel — we've known that for a long time."

Steven Spielberg won Golden Globe awards for best dramatic picture and best director for "Schindler's List." Golden Globes. awarded by the Hollywood Foreign Press Association, also went to Tom Hanks (best actor, "Philadelphia") and holly Hunter (best ac-tress. "The Piano"). _ _ O

Barbara Carilland says she is the aspiration behind Prime Minister John Major's "back to basics" campaign. The 92-year-old queen of ro-mance said she told Major at a bunch last year. I give my readers what they want - good moral stories" and "I pointed him back to basics."

Burt Reynolds and Loni Anderson have agreed to a settlement in their divorce: She gets \$2 million and a vacation house; he gots the rest. Custody of their adopted son, Quinton, 5, must still be arranged. **D** ...

Princess Disma, who bowed out of public life last mouth, screamed in rage at a photographer who took pictures of her outside a tennis club. the Daily Mirror reported. Diana said in December that she was giving up public daily because she needed more universe. She said media attention was partly the cause.

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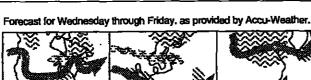
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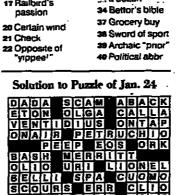
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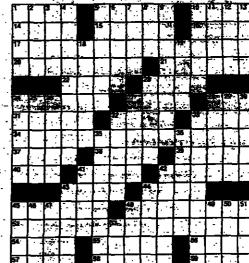
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